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Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

# United Nations support to African Union peacekeeping authorized by the Security Council

## Report of the Secretary-General

## I. Introduction

1. In the statement by the President of the Security Council dated 26 October 2009 on peace and security in Africa (S/PRST/2009/26), the Council underscored the importance of developing effective partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African Union. It recalled that cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, consistent with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, could improve collective security. In that context, the Council requested that I provide a briefing in April 2010 and submit a progress report no later than 26 October 2010 on United Nations support to the African Union when it undertakes peace support operations authorized by the United Nations. The present report follows my report of 18 September 2009 (A/64/359-S/2009/470). That report described ways in which the United Nations could provide effective support to the African Union in undertaking peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations and provided an assessment of the recommendations contained in the report dated 31 December 2008 of the African Union-United Nations panel established under Security Council resolution 1809 (2008) to consider modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations (A/63/666-S/2008/813), in particular identifying sustainable, flexible and predictable financing mechanisms for African Union peace support operations mandated by the United Nations.

2. The first section of the present report examines the progress made in strengthening the strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African

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Union. The second section describes the operational relationship between the two organizations, including initiatives to enhance institutional capacity. The third section lists the key challenges in financing African Union peace support operations and highlights initiatives taken by the African Union Commission to reform and enhance its financial management and accountability mechanisms, both in general and specifically with respect to peace support operations.

## II. Strategic relationship between the United Nations and the African Union

### United Nations Security Council and African Union Peace and Security Council

3. The partnership between the United Nations and the African Union and its subregional organizations has been increasingly employed in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations to meet the goal of peace and stability on the African continent. Successful collective action relies on an effective and strategic partnership between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council, which should facilitate coherent decision-making and clear division of responsibility based on respective comparative advantages. Over the past year, communication and collaboration between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council has been enhanced.

4. The United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council continue to collaborate closely on matters pertaining to international peace and security, particularly in Africa. The African Union enjoys the unique position of being, so far, the only regional group with which members of the Security Council hold an annual consultative meeting and who visit its headquarters every other year. These consultative meetings, held on a rotational basis, have provided an important opportunity to further define and advance the strategic relationship. Since the present arrangement began in 2007, discussions have focused on overall support by the United Nations for the 10-year capacity-building programme and how best to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing the African Union's peace and security capability.

5. On 9 July 2010, members of the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council held their fourth joint consultative meeting in New York. In the joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the meeting (S/2010/392, annex), the members of the two Councils reaffirmed the importance of and their commitment to the further strengthening of cooperation between the two bodies, particularly in the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Their discussion focused on the means to further enhance cooperation and systems for communication. Some members suggested more interaction between the two bodies, with more regular and in-depth meetings. All agreed that the annual consultative meetings should address substantive issues of mutual concern. Consideration was also given to undertaking collaborative field missions, on a case-by-case basis and as appropriate, to selected peacekeeping operations to enhance synergies in monitoring, assessment of results and response strategies. The Assembly of the African Union, in its decision 294 (XV), welcomed the developing partnership between the Peace and Security Council on the one hand, and the Security Council and the European Union Political and Security Committee

on the other, including the convening of the fourth annual consultative meeting between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council.

6. Another illustration of the growing partnership between the two Councils is the increased frequency with which African Union officials have briefed the Security Council and Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations have briefed the African Union Peace and Security Council. Over the past year, African Union officials have briefed the Security Council on 15 occasions on various issues, including the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia and the Sudan, as well as trafficking in illicit drugs in Africa and post-conflict reconstruction. My Special Representatives have briefed the African Union Peace and Security Council this year on numerous occasions, including with respect to the situations in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar and Somalia.

**United Nations Secretariat and African Union Commission**

7. The strengthened relationship between the United Nations and the African Union is manifest in the increasingly close cooperation between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission in the area of peace and security. I am happy to note a number of concrete measures that have been taken to integrate and rationalize the relationship between the Secretariat presence in Addis Ababa and the African Union. Further to the suggestions contained in my report of 18 September 2009 (A/64/359-S/2009/470), the United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU) was established on 1 July 2010 and is headed by an Assistant Secretary-General, Zachary Muburi-Muita. This Office integrates the mandates of the former United Nations Liaison Office to the African Union, the African Union Peacekeeping Support Team and the United Nations planning team for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The support elements of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) Joint Support Coordination Mechanism have also been integrated into this new Office.

8. UNOAU stands to enhance cooperation, reduce duplication and benefit from the synergies of pooled resources in a more cost-efficient manner. The Office provides an additional conduit through which the United Nations and the African Union can work together more closely in areas that include mediation, good offices and conflict prevention, elections, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, public information, military and police operations, mine action and security-related matters. Although the Office is still in the process of being established, its components have been working with the African Union Commission and providing technical advice in areas such as institutional and operational capacity for mission-related administration, information technology and communications, procurement, logistics and training, particularly in the context of ongoing and future peace support operations and requirements in support of the African peace and security architecture, including the African standby force.

9. The Secretariat is working closely with UNOAU to expedite its full operationalization. The effects of the integration will need to be evaluated as the Office evolves and the Secretariat will continue to explore further areas of adjustment to enhance its effectiveness.

10. At the strategic level, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Jean Ping, and I convened the inaugural meeting of a joint task force on peace and security on 25 September 2010, focused on furthering the strategic partnership on peace and security between the Secretariat and the African Union Commission (see A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 12). Subsequently, the task force met on 28 September 2010 at the level of United Nations Under-Secretaries-General and the African Union Commissioner for Peace and Security, and discussed key strategic issues and country situations that affect the work of both organizations on the African continent. It was agreed that the next meeting of the task force would be held in the margins of the African Union summit in January 2011.

11. Regular desk-to-desk exchanges between the Secretariat and the Commission are another mechanism through which cooperation on prevention, management and resolution of conflict has become more effective. In the past year, two such exchanges were held in the form of the third and fourth United Nations-African Union consultative meetings on prevention, control and resolution of conflicts in Africa, which took place on 17 and 18 December 2009 in Addis Ababa and on 14 and 15 June 2010 in Gaborone. In keeping with the recommendations of my previous report (see A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 16), participation in these exchanges was broadened to include personnel from the areas of peacekeeping and humanitarian affairs, when applicable. These meetings have led to concrete joint initiatives at the country level and an expanded outlook on the challenges and opportunities that exist when the two Organizations work together. Additional efforts are being made on a regular basis to ensure adequate follow-up to the discussions and appropriate implementation.

12. In addition, as part of the framework for the 2010 Year of Peace and Security programme activities, a high-level retreat on the promotion of peace, security and stability took place in Cairo from 26 to 28 August 2010. During the retreat, senior officials from the United Nations and the African Union, including Special Envoys and Special Representatives working on the African continent, together with partner organizations, discussed cross-cutting issues relevant to conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding, including unconstitutional changes of Government; election-related violence and disputes; peace, justice and reconciliation; security sector reform; management of natural resources and wealth sharing; and challenges linked to the implementation of peace agreements. The African Union was encouraged to organize a similar retreat next year and to establish, where required, regional forums of mediators in support of peace in Africa.

## III. Operational relationship between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission

13. The operational partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in peace and security is twofold. First, through the implementation of the framework for the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union and support for the African peace and security architecture, as well as the short and medium to long-term initiatives outlined in my previous report, the United Nations has been supporting the African Union's efforts to enhance its capacity in the area of peace and security. Second, the two organizations have been working together through various mechanisms in country-specific contexts. In addition, regular

communication on efforts being made to address the challenges faced by the continent has been enhanced at the headquarters level.

**Conflict prevention and peacemaking**

14. Following the Security Council's consideration on 16 July 2010, in the context of the maintenance of international peace and security, of the concept note on "Optimizing the use of preventive diplomacy tools: prospects and challenges in Africa" (S/2010/371, annex), the President of the Council issued a statement (S/PRST/2010/14) in which the Council underlined the importance of continually engaging the potential and existing capacities and capabilities of the United Nations Secretariat, regional and subregional organizations and national Governments in preventive diplomacy efforts, including mediation. The Council further welcomed the promotion of regional approaches to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

15. The Secretariat continues to work with the African Union Commission by assisting in the enhancement of its capacity for mediation and preventive diplomacy through a joint programme developed in 2008, which includes the convening of lessons learned exercises and the development of a number of tools, including a roster of technical experts in mediation. During the year under review, progress continued to be made on a number of fronts, including assistance in the development of the African Union's mediation strategy, and development of joint guidelines for conducting African Union-United Nations mediation partnerships in the future. Specific instances and details of Secretariat cooperation with the African Union Commission in the areas of early warning, conflict prevention and mediation will be provided in the midterm review of the 10-year capacity-building programme, which is to be issued in November.

**Peacekeeping**

16. Since 2007, the United Nations has assisted the efforts of the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities to enhance their capacity to plan, deploy and sustain peacekeeping and peace support operations. Over the past year, the Secretariat and the Commission have worked together to implement mutually agreed measures to enhance information exchange, share lessons, develop mechanisms to monitor readiness, build training capacity and enhance mutual cooperation in the area of peacekeeping.

17. In particular, the Secretariat is working with the African Union Commission to provide technical advice in the areas of military and police components, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security, public information, logistics and mission support as they relate to the development of the African standby force and to the African Union's current operations, specifically AMISOM. This has included making available practical tools, such as checklists for predeployment requirements and planning tools, as well as advising on United Nations best practices in other, related, areas. The operationalization of the African standby force is now in the second of three stages of development, during which effort has been concentrated on refining key aspects of the concept and the operational capabilities to support it. The capacity acquired to date will be the subject of a simulation exercise and evaluation, called *Amani Africa*, scheduled to take place from 13 to 29 October 2010.

18. The African Union, the regional economic communities and States members of the African Union have also made important progress in their collective capacity to react to threats to peace and security both regionally and internationally through the development of the African peace and security architecture. A significant amount of training has been conducted in the regions within the overall framework of the African standby force training and implementation plan, and African Union and regional planning elements are operational, albeit at different stages of development. Key elements of the African standby force concept have been endorsed by the African Union ministers responsible for defence and security, while others, such as the rapid deployment capability, police components (including the use of formed police units) and civilian capacities continue to be refined. Advice has also been provided with regard to the ongoing development of the concept for logistics, including facilitation of visits to the United Nations logistics base in Brindisi.

19. Many of the previously identified challenges related to the capacity of the African Union to deploy, manage and conduct peace support operations through the African standby force, however, are yet to be overcome (see A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 52). In particular, key remaining challenges include ensuring the existence within the regions of the necessary, interoperable, enablers to allow them to operate effectively, and ensuring that institutional capacity at all levels has the depth to support effective deployments into extremely difficult conditions at short notice. The *Amani Africa* exercise should provide an assessment of progress, but more importantly it will serve to identify needs and shortfalls in capacity. The exercise also presents an opportunity to take stock of and refine the concept of the African standby force; establish priorities for the third and final phase of its development, and validate the goals aspired to under the African peace and security architecture and identify adjustments, if necessary.

20. The Secretariat also continues to work with the African Union Commission in the area of security sector reform within the context of the African Union-United Nations strategic partnership on security sector reform. This partnership focuses on support for the development of the African Union's security sector reform policy for the continent and the development of the African Union's capacity to implement the policy. In this context, the Secretariat will work together with the African Union Commission to develop policy tools on security sector reform and in undertaking joint security sector reform assessment and planning missions. The Secretariat has facilitated familiarization visits for African Union security sector reform experts to United Nations Headquarters, as well as participation of African Union security sector reform staff in the United Nations annual inter-agency senior security sector reform practitioners workshop. In addition, the Secretariat is working closely with the Commission in designing and implementing security sector reform orientation workshops for staff of the Commission, its field offices and the regional economic communities.

21. In December 2009 and March 2010, the Commission and the Secretariat worked together towards the development of the African Union's guidelines on protection of civilians. This collaboration focused on sharing lessons learned and best practices developed in United Nations peacekeeping in order to adapt those experiences to the context of the African continent. The Commission intends to use the guidelines to provide guidance to African Union missions on the ground and for drafting mandates to be authorized by the Peace and Security Council. In this respect, sensitization workshops are also planned for relevant staff, African Union

mission personnel and the African standby force regional brigades to ensure that protection of civilians is mainstreamed into all activities related to peace support operations. The African Union Summit held in Kampala in July 2010, welcomed efforts by the Commission in this regard and requested the Commission to continue its efforts and to report to the relevant African Union organs to enable them to take the necessary decisions on the basis of relevant African Union instruments. At the operational level, the United Nations continued to support efforts by the African Union and AMISOM to strengthen capacity to protect civilians and minimize civilian casualties in the AMISOM area of operations. In addition, the United Nations is supporting the efforts of the African Union to develop a coordinated and coherent communications strategy, including a robust public information aspect, to disseminate key and accurate messages on the operations of AMISOM to the Somali public and local civil society organizations, as well as the Somali diaspora.

22. In the area of humanitarian affairs, a memorandum of understanding between the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the African Union Commission was signed on 25 August in the framework of the 10-year capacity-building programme. This memorandum of understanding will govern their cooperation and collaboration in three areas: early warning, disaster preparedness and response; coordination; and protection of civilians in situations of conflict and natural disaster. It will also strengthen the partnership between the Office and the African Union to bring relief and protection to people in need. The signature of the memorandum of understanding coincides with the adoption by the African Union of the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.

**Mission support**

23. In accordance with the short and medium to long-term initiatives outlined in my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 49), the Secretariat has been working with the African Union Commission to further address some of its key priority requirements in the areas of finance, logistics, human resources and procurement. Several steps have been taken with regard to information exchange in these critical areas.

24. One of the proposed initiatives was a framework to be identified for continued sharing of United Nations experience and knowledge related to logistics and support base operations. In this regard, six introductory visits to the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi and to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo support base in Entebbe, Uganda, were made by officials from the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities over the past year. A one-month study tour of the United Nations Logistics Base is planned for logistics facility team from the Economic Community of West African States in 2011. These visits and other exchange of information provide a foundation for the establishment of an African Union logistics base on the continent in the future.

25. Other short and medium-term initiatives being explored include the possibility of providing African Union peace support operations authorized by the Security Council access to facilities at the United Nations Logistics Base; providing access to a surge capacity comprising a small team of experienced United Nations personnel in critical start-up functions such as planning, financial management, procurement,

receipt and inspection, engineering and supply; and access to the United Nations strategic deployment stocks, existing United Nations systems contracts and strategic lift capacities.

26. Progress on these initiatives would require a detailed analysis of the financial, budgetary, human resources and legal implications relating to, inter alia, mechanisms for reimbursement and interoperability of processes. Options will be developed for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly, should United Nations legislative bodies wish the Secretariat to move forward with these initiatives.

27. Lastly, familiarization visits for African Union Commission personnel to United Nations Headquarters and field missions are an important means of information exchange and enhancing cooperation, specifically in the area of peacekeeping mission support. But this also entails resources that are not presently provided for in the respective budgets. The Secretariat is exploring alternative measures that may be more practical, including the possibility of the African Union Commission temporarily seconding staff to the United Nations.

**Support to current operations**

28. Beyond the long-term cooperation between the Secretariat and the Commission in enhancing the latter's capability in peacekeeping through the African standby force, the Secretariat is also working with the African Union Commission to enhance its capacity to plan and manage current operations, according to the priorities identified by the Commission.

29. With respect to AMISOM, as part of the overall United Nations strategy for Somalia and in accordance with various Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 1863 (2009), 1872 (2009) and 1910 (2010), the United Nations has worked with the African Union Commission in the planning, deployment and operations of AMISOM through the logistics support package provided by the United Nations Support Office to AMISOM (UNSOA) and through UNOAU (previously through the United Nations planning team).

30. As detailed in my recent reports on Somalia (S/2009/684, S/2010/234 and S/2010/447), the delivery of the logistics support package has resulted in significant improvements in the living and working conditions of AMISOM personnel. The support provided through UNSOA entails the delivery of rations, fuel, general stores and medical supplies; engineering and construction of key facilities; health and sanitation; medical evacuation and treatment services and medical equipment for AMISOM medical facilities; communications and information technology; information support services; aviation services for evacuations and troop rotations; vehicles and other equipment; and capacity-building. Since April 2009, UNSOA has directly provided or supported the training of more than 700 AMISOM personnel in many of these areas.

31. As part of the support package, and as a means of building institutional capacity among States members of the African Union, liaison officers from AMISOM troop-contributing countries have been embedded with UNSOA planning and operations staff based in Nairobi prior to their deployment to AMISOM force headquarters in Mogadishu. In Mogadishu and Nairobi, UNSOA is also training logistics officers to serve in the AMISOM logistics cell in Mogadishu.

32. In addition to the support package, the AMISOM support component of UNOAU continues to work closely with the African Union Commission in the provision of technical advice and operational support in the planning and management of AMISOM, particularly in the areas of military and police planning, force generation, aviation, medical services, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, human resources, security, mine action and explosive ordnance disposal services, training and equipment, public information, information and communications technology and other mission support areas. The team responsible for AMISOM support has assisted the Commission in developing or updating a number of core technical documents, including military and police concepts of operations, rules of engagement, mission implementation plans, strategic directives, and other standard operating procedures. The team also supported an extensive technical assessment of AMISOM conducted in April 2010. Furthermore, the team's active engagement with existing and potential troop-contributing countries and donors and its participation in a number of predeployment visits and inspections resulted in the provision of additional troops, staff officers and equipment for AMISOM. Currently the team is intensifying its support for the planning process for the next phases of AMISOM deployment.

**Training**

33. Ongoing training cooperation between the Secretariat and the African Union Commission is being undertaken in the context of the African peace and security architecture. This includes assistance to the Commission in conducting a series of training events tailored to support the development of the African standby force. Joint training efforts among the Secretariat, the African Union Commission, the regional economic communities and States members of the African Union have intensified over the past year. Commission personnel have also participated in the Secretariat's training courses on mediation, conflict resolution and elections and security sector reform. The Secretariat has also provided support to the Commission's work in developing sustainable and relevant training programmes for managerial-level personnel to prepare them for deployment to peacekeeping operations.

34. Training support activities are calibrated in a manner so as to enable the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities to assume full responsibility for programmes as they develop. This training focuses on enhancing planning capacity, specific functions such as logistics and police operations, and the preparation of potential senior leaders for future deployments, as well as on raising awareness of the challenges facing African standby force missions. Approximately 150 individuals from the African Union, African standby force regional mechanisms and States members of the African Union (civilian, military and police) have completed training and will be rostered by the Commission for possible deployment to peace support operations in the future. At the request of the Commission and the regional economic communities, support is being provided to the ongoing evaluation of progress in developing the operational capacity of African standby forces in the *Amani Africa* exercise and assistance has been provided to regional training centres of excellence to assist the African Union in its development of a standardized approach that will enhance interoperability.

35. In order to implement the recommendation of my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 49, subpara. (d) under medium to long-term support initiatives) that the African Union Commission could benefit from the establishment of a

dedicated and integral training capacity to cover all of the Commission's directorates, the United Nations will work with the Commission to conduct a training needs analysis, which will help to inform and prioritize implementation.

### Long-term road map

36. Another recommendation of my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470, para. 48) was for the Secretariat to assist the African Union Commission in its endeavour to develop a broad, interdepartmental, long-term capacity-building road map. This can only be initiated following the African Union's consideration of and decision on the structures and staffing required for the operationalization of the African peace and security architecture. Meanwhile, the Commission has initiated a number of important internal reform measures in the past year. Of particular importance have been proposals for revamping the Commission's structure, staffing and budget (see para. 47 below).

37. In December 2009, the African Union Commission and the regional economic communities agreed, at a high-level meeting with the European Union in Akosombo, Ghana, on the need for a fresh assessment of the current qualitative status of the African peace and security architecture. The review, conducted by the African Union and the regional economic communities, assessed progress in the operationalization of the African peace and security architecture, identified challenges ahead and further defined priorities related to the architecture. As a result of this assessment, the Commission, together with its partners, intends to develop a road map setting out future priorities and capacity needs in that regard. Such a road map would be similar to that suggested in my previous report, particularly if it provided a framework, with timelines, benchmarks and arrangements for financial support, that would enhance the effectiveness of support from partners and donors. The Secretariat stands ready to assist the Commission and other partners in identifying areas within this road map where the United Nations could enhance its technical support to the development of African Union capacity in the area of peace and security.

### Country-level cooperation

38. In addition to institution-building, the Secretariat and the African Union Commission work closely on the ground, everyday, in a variety of countries and areas. In addition to the daily interaction required to support UNAMID, the Secretariat and the Commission, together with the regional economic communities, have worked closely together over the past year in the area of conflict prevention and mediation in the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, the Niger and the Sudan. In other areas where the United Nations has peacekeeping missions, such as Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, the Sudan and Western Sahara, my Special Representatives work closely with their counterparts in the African Union and the regional economic community liaison and representation offices to facilitate effective coordination, timely sharing of information and provision of logistical support when requested.

39. Given the extent of the mandates of the operations in Somalia and the Sudan, the operational partnership between the United Nations and the African Union has required that additional mechanisms be put in place to ensure coherence of political strategy and division of labour. With respect to the Sudan, beyond the Tripartite

Mechanism (developed in 2008 among the African Union, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan), which has proven to be an effective mechanism for cooperation, the United Nations and the African Union established a consultative forum this year that includes the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, UNAMID, the African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, as well as key international partners.

40. With respect to Somalia, the United Nations Special Representative in Somalia, AMISOM and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development signed a memorandum of understanding in April 2010 to enhance coordination and harmonization of approaches among the three organizations in support of the peace process in Somalia. The memorandum of understanding is intended to foster a closer partnership among key actors through regular exchange of information and the development and implementation, where applicable, of joint programmes and activities in the areas of peace, security and stability in Somalia.

41. The Secretariat and the African Union Commission plan to conduct a joint workshop in November 2010 to identify best practices and draw on lessons learned from experience in the Sudan (light and heavy support packages to the African Union Mission in the Sudan and the work of UNAMID) and in Somalia (the logistics support package for AMISOM provided through UNSOA and the technical advice to the African Union Commission). The two organizations aim to reach mutual agreement on their respective comparative advantages in the area of peacekeeping and ways to maximize the effectiveness of established and future operations and to develop models for cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in peacekeeping in the future. In addition, the exercise will also identify specific areas in which the United Nations can assist the African Union more effectively over the course of the next year.

## IV. Challenges to African Union peacekeeping capability

42. The African Union is taking crucial measures to enhance its institutional capacity to undertake peacekeeping operations, with the support of key partners. The issue of securing sustainable, predictable and flexible financing, however, remains a key challenge. To date, African Union peace support operations authorized by the Security Council continue to be funded primarily through voluntary contributions from international partners, in particular through the European Union's African Peace Facility, and through United Nations assessed contributions. By their nature, the vagaries of voluntary contributions divert efforts from the objective at hand and require a disproportionate amount of attention on fund-raising activities. As outlined in my previous report (A/64/359-S/2009/470), while making a significant contribution to the deployment of African Union peace support operations, ensuring a sufficient degree of predictability and comprehensiveness has remained a challenge, with regard to voluntary contributions in particular.

43. The African Union Peace and Security Council, in a press statement dated 15 October 2009, reiterated its call for the United Nations to consider the possibility of authorizing the use of United Nations assessed contributions for African Union peace support operations authorized by the Security Council. In this context, the African Union stresses that in undertaking peace support operations it is acting on

behalf of the Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. In its presidential statement of 26 October 2009 (S/PRST/2009/26), the Security Council reaffirmed its resolution 1809 (2008), in which the Council recognized the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and flexibility of financing regional organizations when they undertake peacekeeping under a United Nations mandate, and expressed its intention to keep all options under consideration in that regard.

44. In the same presidential statement, the Security Council also underlined the need for the United Nations and the African Union to study the lessons learned from UNAMID and the logistics support package for AMISOM. While a more extensive lessons learned exercise is planned for November 2010, experience over the past year clearly indicates that the logistics support package financed through United Nations assessed contributions has been a key factor in the operation of AMISOM. At the same time, as detailed in my most recent report on Somalia (S/2010/447), dated 9 September 2010 challenges remain, in particular the lack of sustainable funding for reimbursement of the costs of contingent-owned equipment and the need to secure long-term commitments to provide troop allowances to AMISOM personnel. While the United Nations support package is funded from assessed contributions, AMISOM and its troop contributors also receive financial support from the United Nations trust fund in support of AMISOM. A further strengthening of this mechanism is critical to guaranteeing reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment and providing support in areas not financed from assessed contributions.

45. Among the challenges related to relying on United Nations assessed contributions for African Union peace support operations is that, under existing rules and procedures, United Nations support requires a case-by-case authorization by the Security Council, after which the General Assembly determines the scope of the support package and the level of assessed contributions to be provided. In addition, and as I noted in my report last year, any support provided by the United Nations would be subject to United Nations regulations and procedures and would therefore have to be accompanied by a United Nations management and accountability structure.

**African Union Commission reforms**

46. It is important to note that the African Union Commission has embarked on a significant management reform effort over the past year targeting the areas of staffing, budgeting and financial management and accountability. Within the Office of the Deputy Chairperson, the Strategic Planning and Management Unit has been strengthened to enable it to better focus on policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization. Better strategic planning across directorates is intended to increase transparency and accountability.

47. The Commission has significantly expanded and enhanced its finance department, revamped its reporting systems, is upgrading its technological systems and is working to clear a three-year backlog of financial reporting and audits. This backlog is largely attributable to the Commission's multiple sources of funding and individual donor reporting requirements. Since the budget for peace support operations accounts for over three quarters of the Commission's budget, the Commission has taken steps to delegate some responsibilities to a newly established semi-autonomous unit in the Peace and Security Directorate and considerably

increased its human resources. The unit within the finance department dealing with peace and security has been upgraded to a division and is working to streamline working channels with the Peace and Security Directorate. While these reforms have yet to yield their full potential, donors have rightly acknowledged that financial management, accountability and reporting have improved over the past year.

48. The reformed budgetary process is consistent with the overall goals of the African Union Commission's 2009-2012 strategic plan and takes into account all sources of financing available to the Commission (with the exception of peace support operations). The aim is to avoid activities being carried out outside the official budgetary framework. In addition to defining clearer goals and timelines, the reform of the budgetary system is also intended to ensure that member States have better oversight over the Commission. The budget for peace and security is now more comprehensive, covering all relevant activities within the strategic plan rather than activities solely carried out by the Peace and Security Directorate. As a result, the budgetary estimate provides a more accurate picture of the Commission's activities in this area (the 2009 budget was $5 million and the 2010 budget was $26 million). It is, however, important to note that the newly reformulated budget does not include the cost estimate for peace support operations.

49. Another central reform initiative that has been undertaken relates to the staffing and restructuring of the Commission. Over the past five years, the Commission has grown substantially in terms of budgetary resources (in particular extrabudgetary resources), manpower and ambition. Against this backdrop, the Commission is working largely under the structure agreed in 2003 by Heads of State and Government in Maputo. Under this arrangement, the Commission is allotted approximately 675 permanent staff. While these posts have not been fully staffed, extrabudgetary resources have seen the Commission grow to approximately 1,465 staff. This has led the Commission to prepare a proposal for its reform and restructuring so as to ensure that its core structure is commensurate with the activities and tasks outlined in the strategic plan with less reliance on an extrabudgetary structure financed primarily through voluntary contributions by international partners. The proposed structure is being discussed with States members of the African Union with the hope that it can be considered at the January 2011 Summit of Heads of State and Government.

50. In the interim, and without prejudice to possible reforms, it is important to note the efforts being made by partners to assist the African Union to establish structures to help implement the African peace and security architecture. International partners and the African Union have agreed on a joint financing arrangement to help the Commission recruit 133 staff to work solely on implementing the peace and security programme, as outlined in the 2009-2012 strategic plan. This financing arrangement is designed to help ensure planning predictability for the Commission in the areas of staffing and stability and consistency of conditions of service, and to reduce the current dependence on ad hoc, short-term recruitment. The joint financing arrangement may also help to alleviate the burden of reports that the Commission has had to produce for various partners by establishing a single, unified reporting structure. While this is a significant step in the right direction, it is incumbent on States members of the African Union to expedite the approval of the various structures so that the Commission can fulfil their vision of its role in maintaining regional peace and security.

51. In addition to its internal reforms, the African Union Commission has also undertaken to mobilize resources from among its own member States. The decision taken during the 2009 summit in Tripoli to increase assessments on member States to the regular budget of the African Peace Fund from 6 to 12 per cent was an encouraging development. This increase is, however, incremental (with yearly increases of 2 per cent) and will only be realized fully in 2012. These funds may contribute to the Commission's efforts in conflict prevention and mediation, but will not be sufficient to deploy and sustain the current peace support operations.

52. The African Union Commission, as part of its 2010 Year of Peace and Security activities, is also seeking ways to creatively mobilize resources from the private sector and through public-private partnerships. Efforts are also being made to build on regional resource mobilization efforts undertaken by the regional economic communities to build their own resource base for the future operationalization of the African standby force.

53. Discussions are under way between the League of Arab States and the African Union on creating an Afro-Arab peace facility for the African Union's conflict prevention activities and peace support operations. If this becomes a reality and receives significant contributions, it would represent a major addition to and recalibration of the African Union's resource base.

## V. Observations

54. The complex challenges in the world today require a revitalized and evolving interpretation of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. The cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations has become more and more important in addressing and resolving conflicts around the world. In Africa, considerable progress has been made through the collective efforts and collaborative endeavours of the United Nations and the African Union. Initiatives by the African Union and its subregional organizations, with United Nations support, have made significant contributions to alleviating conflict in Africa through mediation, peacekeeping and peace enforcement, often with limited resources and in the most difficult and dangerous situations. I pay tribute to the African Union's peacekeepers, many of whom have paid the ultimate price for helping secure their continent.

55. The extent to which the Secretariat can fully realize a meaningful strategic partnership with the African Union Commission in the quest for regional peace and security will rest on clear guidance and direction from United Nations legislative bodies. In previous reports, I have highlighted the need for the Security Council to enunciate its vision of that strategic partnership. This would entail a clearly defined expectation of the role of regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, and would empower the Secretariat to be able to help implement that vision. As all stakeholders agree, cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations does not absolve the Security Council of its Charter-mandated primacy in the maintenance of international peace and security. Efforts to work with regional organizations to collectively address the challenges of peace and security must be undertaken in line with Chapter VIII of the Charter and coordinated under the aegis of the United Nations. But without a truly strategic relationship and clear guidance, our efforts to work together will continue to be short-term, ad hoc, more complicated and often more costly.

56. In this regard, ensuring that substantive issues are addressed in the annual exchanges between the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Securi[illegible]ouncil will require a preparatory and follow-up mechanism. As a means of sustai[illegible]ollow-up to future meetings, consideration might be given to utilizing the Securi[illegible] Council's existing Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to serve as an informal secretariat of the joint meetings. Security Council members from Africa could be well placed to represent the interests of the Peace and Security Council and its members within the Ad Hoc Working Group. In addition, the members of the Security Council and the Peace and Security Council may wish to consider establishing a working group of experts from various member States to support their regular consideration and discussion of matters of mutual interest on the agendas of both bodies.

57. Thus far, the existing guidance from the General Assembly and the Security Council has led the Secretariat to focus on assisting the African Union Commission in the enhancement of the African peace and security architecture in further developing its capacities in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. In this regard, it is critical that the Secretariat and the Commission work together to ensure that efforts are complementary and are subject to realistic benchmarks and timelines. It is also important that the African Union identify interim mechanisms that could enable it to expeditiously deploy, effectively manage and skilfully sustain peace support operations until such time that the African standby force is operational. In this context, I welcome the work of the African Union Commission and the European Union to assess the progress made in operationalizing the African peace and security architecture and hope to work together with the European Union to assist in developing a comprehensive and long-term road map for the African peace and security architecture with clearly articulated benchmarks for its operationalization. To achieve these objectives, close cooperation among the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union is critical.

58. At the same time, meaningful partnership entails a common understanding and commitment to the objectives and the methods of achieving them. Many of the capacity constraints the Commission faces are related to human resources. The United Nations is committed to assisting the African Union in addressing its needs and, in this regard, I am encouraged by the African Union Commission's efforts to identify and recruit staff, with whom it is essential that the Secretariat interact.

59. As with the United Nations, the African Union's effectiveness results from the sum of its members. The political will of the States members of the African Union will now, more than ever, ensure that that Organization is empowered to fulfil the objectives set out in its Constitutive Act and meet the current challenges to peace and security on the continent. I therefore look forward to the decision by the States members of the African Union on, and implementation of, the restructuring proposals of their Commission.

60. I applaud the African Union's aspiration and efforts to address the needs for peace and security on the continent, but in the immediate to medium term the challenge of predictable financing remains. Peacekeeping and peace support operations need to be appropriately resourced. Many of the African Union's partners, in particular the European Union, have assisted in meeting the costs associated with deploying the African Union's peace support operations authorized by the United Nations.

61. The current financial frameworks for partnership in peacekeeping operations are not conducive to building a sustainable long-term strategy. As I emphasized in my most recent report on Somalia, for example, it is my belief that the support package for AMISOM should be identical to the support provided to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and that action should be taken to ensure parity between the reimbursement rate for AMISOM contingent personnel and United Nations contingent personnel. I am committed to finding a solution to the lack of sustainable funding for reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment for AMISOM, and to securing a long-term commitment to provide troop allowances to AMISOM personnel.

62. A more predictable and sustainable mechanism must now be found, especially with regard to ensuring that the African Union can fulfil the goals set out in the African peace and security architecture. In this regard, I applaud the African Union, its subregional organizations and its member States for making additional efforts to broaden the resource base and encourage additional resource mobilization from within the continent. Efforts must also be made to enhance contributions to the African Union's Peace Fund and to ensure that those funds are predictable and sustainable.

63. In recent years, we have seen a rapid growth in the demand, scale and complexity of peacekeeping missions. The United Nations has been central to meeting this demand, but regional and subregional organizations have played an increasingly important role. Given new political realities on the ground, especially in Africa, and the financial burden of peacekeeping in a time of global crisis, the United Nations is also in the process of reflecting on how to improve the efficiency of peacekeeping operations. Efforts are being made to utilize peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development more effectively in the field. As we move from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in some countries in Africa, it is important to redefine the scope of our assistance, our support and our role. In this regard, our relationship and joint efforts with the African Union and its subregional organizations become even more critical. Following the periodic review of the 10-year capacity-building programme, the African Union's assessment of the progress on the African standby force and the operationalization of the African peace and security architecture, as well as the establishment of UNOAU in Addis Ababa and our joint lessons learned exercise on partnerships in peacekeeping, the United Nations will redefine its support to and cooperation with the African Union in the area of peace and security. Based on lessons learned in the various experiences in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and the Sudan, and as part of the effort to strengthen the strategic relationship between the two organizations, I intend to submit in six months a report which will, among other things, define the Secretariat's strategic vision for United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security and examine the increasing variety of models for peacekeeping in Africa.

64. While military capability may be part of any potential solution, durable peace on the African continent cannot depend on the deployment of military force alone. We must look for long-term strategies at the continental, national and, above all, local levels that support the efforts of political leaders to develop effective governance and capacities to produce the essential stability. I am encouraged by the growing commitment on the part of African leaders to work with the United Nations to avail themselves of conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy mechanisms at the earliest signs of difficulty, in order to prevent crisis situations from deteriorating

to the point where the deployment of peacekeeping missions becomes the only recourse. I applaud the African Union for launching several new peacemaking and peacebuilding initiatives, associated with the Year of Peace and Security, which include further cooperation and partnership with its member States, the regional economic communities, civil society, the private sector and partner organizations.

65. Africa's needs are great, but so are the contributions that Africans have made for many years to keeping the peace in their region and beyond. I recognize and appreciate with humility the contribution and sacrifice made by so many African countries to the United Nations and peace operations around the world. As we move forward in the twenty-first century to address peace and security challenges, we will continue to work in partnership with the African Union. I would like to pay tribute to the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Jean Ping, for his leadership and his personal commitment to the management reform process within the Commission. I would also like to pay tribute to the men and women of the United Nations and the African Union who are serving in Africa for the cause of peace and stability on the continent.

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# Eighth annual progress report on the implementation of the capital master plan

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The eighth annual progress report on the capital master plan is submitted pursuant to section II, paragraphs 31 and 34, of General Assembly resolution 57/292. It outlines the status of the renovation activity since the issuance of the previous report (A/64/346).

Significant progress was achieved over the past year, including the relocation of several thousand United Nations staff to off-site and on-site swing space, the completion and inauguration of the North Lawn Building, and the closure and commencement of construction in the Conference and Secretariat Buildings. Other major milestones included the temporary relocation of the Security Council, the construction of hoists on the Secretariat and Conference Buildings, the completion of the majority of work required in the basements, and the awarding of guaranteed maximum price contracts for additional aspects of the project. Two years into the five-year project, the Organization remains within reach of completing the project on schedule and within the budget. Additional progress was made on design and construction documents, and occupancy plans have been developed and approved with departments and offices concerning the reoccupancy of the Secretariat upon the completion of its renovation. Furthermore, the Advisory Board for the Capital Master Plan was established by the Secretary-General and held its first meeting in May 2010. During the reporting period, the Office of the Capital Master Plan continued to solicit donations for particular rooms or building components from Member States.

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# I. Introduction

1. In December 2007, the General Assembly, in its resolution 62/87, approved the proposal of the Secretary-General for an accelerated strategy that would result in the completion of the capital master plan project by 2013, with lower risks of financial surprise and disruption than those inherent in the phased approach on which the prior strategy was based. The present report provides an update on the status of the project since the issuance, in September 2009, of the previous annual progress report (A/64/346).

# II. Progress since the previous annual report

## A. Design work

2. All design work on all the swing spaces is completed, including the North Lawn Building.

3. Design work continues on the Conference Building, Secretariat Building and basements, although all these portions of the project are already in the process of renovation.

4. During the past year, significant progress on design and estimation identified the need to value-engineer many aspects of the project, which is ongoing.

5. Detailed blast studies have been conducted on the possible impacts of events from outside the compound, and mitigating measures are being evaluated for incorporation into the design.

6. As of the issuance of the previous report, design and construction documents had been completed for approximately 80 per cent of the work of the project. The design work for the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and South Annex Buildings has not yet been completed, as they will be the last to be renovated.

7. Site and landscape design has begun, with the objective of completing related site work with the completion of each adjacent building.

8. In response to heightened security concerns and in consultation with the Department of Safety and Security, planning and studies have been initiated to better protect the interior of the compound from threats from the adjacent four roadways.

9. The innovative design features mentioned in previous reports remain a part of the project. They include open offices; a modular planning grid to make office reconfigurations easier; consolidated office conference floors; two new mid-sized conference rooms, providing greater flexibility than the current rooms; a new multi-purpose meeting room; energy-conserving underfloor cooling in the Council Chambers and energy-efficient lighting throughout the campus; the relocation of the loading dock function to the north end of the site, improving functionality and security; a relocated car entrance and exit at 42nd Street, which will improve traffic flow for cars and reduce certain blast-protection risks; a consolidated data centre in the existing underground space; and an updated central conference engineering/broadcast facility.

10. All exterior glazed surfaces of the Secretariat, Conference and General Assembly Buildings will be replaced. Known as the curtain wall, a specification has been selected for this significant portion of the project. The design requirements for curtain wall include such factors as improved energy efficiency, improved blast resistance, clarity and durability of the glazing, and historic preservation considerations.

11. Agreement was reached over the past year with relevant departments and offices to create a common crisis centre in the renovated Secretariat, rather than replicating the pre-capital master plan condition of multiple facilities with similar infrastructure. This will not only promote the "One United Nations" effort and improve communication during crises, but will also reduce the redundancies and costs associated with the construction and operation of multiple operations centres at Headquarters.

12. The design of audio-visual and congress/microphone systems for the renovated conference rooms has also been completed. A core principle of such design work is that the devices, including the cameras, projectors, screens, videoconference systems, microphones and related control and voting systems in conference rooms purchased for either the North Lawn Building or other swing space, will be reused wherever possible in the renovation of existing buildings. In parallel, under associated costs, the bid documents for the central systems that coordinate, control and store audio and video have been prepared, and the systems will be purchased in time for installation and integration into the renovated Conference Building.

## B. Swing space construction and fit-out

13. A total of 1 million square feet of off-campus commercial swing space was programmed, designed and fitted out in order to prepare for the renovation work that has begun in the Secretariat and Conference Buildings. The Office of the Capital Master Plan completed the fit-out of leased space in Manhattan at 380 Madison Avenue and 305 E. 46th Street, and also at the United Nations Federal Credit Union (UNFCU) Building in Long Island City. The Office of Central Support Services leased additional commercial space for the offices that have expanded since the capital master plan budget for the accelerated strategy IV was approved in December 2007, including space at 730 Third Avenue, at 300 E. 42nd Street and at 866 United Nations Plaza (the Alcoa Building).

14. In addition to the off-campus space in Manhattan and Long Island City, on-campus swing space was also programmed, designed and fitted out, including space in the basements of the complex, in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Building, and in the newly constructed North Lawn Building.

15. The interim location for the Security Council in the first basement of the General Assembly Building was completed in late March of 2010, and is occupied and functioning.

## C. Relocations into swing space

16. After the completion of approximately 6,000 relocations, the Secretariat and Conference Buildings were vacated and made available for renovation.

17. A total of 1,841 staff and other personnel were relocated to the swing space at 380 Madison Avenue, 739 staff were relocated to the Albano Building, and 161 staff were relocated to the UNFCU Building in Long Island City, for a total of 2,741 moves.

18. Moves to newly leased office space in addition to the three principal capital master plan swing space locations listed above, were coordinated as part of the overall move programme in parallel with the capital master plan moves, and included the relocation of staff to 730 Third Avenue (445 staff) and 300 E. 42nd (464 staff), totalling 909 moves.

19. As the relocation planning was completed, it was also recognized that placing certain functions in the spaces closest to the campus would be very helpful in maintaining operational continuity during the swing space period. Moves were therefore also made within the existing annex buildings to ensure that the appropriate combination of staff was proximate to Headquarters, including the DC-1 Building (502 relocations), the DC-2 Building (281 relocations), 304 E. 45th Street (110 relocations), the Alcoa Building (29 relocations), the UNITAR Building (70 relocations) and the Daily News Building (101 relocations), for a total of 1,093 moves.

20. On-site, 273 moves were made into the new North Lawn Building. In addition, 772 other on-site moves were made, including temporary moves within the Secretariat (57 relocations), basement moves (18 relocations), two separate sequential sets of moves into the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Building (468 relocations), the South Annex Building (23 relocations), the General Assembly Building (20 relocations) and miscellaneous short-term moves to make way for short-term construction situations (186 relocations).

21. The total move programme therefore involved 5,788 moves, including both Facilities Management Service moves and capital master plan moves.

## D. Lessons learned from swing space phase

22. The swing space phase has been informative and valuable to both the Office of the Capital Master Plan and the departments and offices. It has compelled the campus occupants and the capital master plan team to ascertain and clarify fundamental space and facility requirements. Each department has had to consider, rationalize and prioritize its functional requirements. Having completed the relocations, the capital master plan has been able to gather up-to-date and accurate information from the Departments and to establish baseline reference data that can be tracked and updated. This will contribute to efficiency when planning the reoccupancy of the campus. Although the Organization changes even while the planning is being undertaken in that posts are added, new entities are created, and groups combine or separate, having recent data is a very valuable baseline reference point.

23. Secondly, during the design phase for swing space, certain special operational requirements were uncovered that created a need for atypical space, such as libraries and significant storage space for files. Now that the requirements have been gathered, they are being incorporated into space planning. As an example, groups with significant needs for file storage will be placed in locations with existing heavy support structure, to avoid the need for structural reinforcing.

24. Thirdly, a full range of support spaces, such as small meeting rooms, quiet focus booths and adequate pantries, contribute to the success of open office environments. This will also be the case in the renovated facilities, and the planning is being conducted accordingly.

25. Fourthly, the methodology of gathering detailed operations information regarding office equipment, specific storage requirements, technology installations, the precise location of each staff member, and telephone requirements in time for a smooth move process was refined during the relocations, and will be applied in the return relocations. Similarly, lessons were learned about the process of ensuring the full usability of new technology in conference spaces, which will be applied to the new systems in the renovated Conference and General Assembly Buildings.

26. Lessons were also learned about the process of gaining consensus on planned locations, and the importance of extensive early involvement of a broad group of participants. This is being taken into account in the planning for reoccupancy.

27. A significant level of trust and cooperation among the various offices responsible for the capital master plan is needed for success. At this point, the Office of the Capital Master Plan, the Facilities Management Service and the Procurement Division of the Office of Central Support Services, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Safety and Security and the Office of Information and Communications Technology have developed strong working relations and procedures that provide enhanced efficiency. An important lesson learned is the significance of the present arrangement whereby certain positions funded by the capital master plan within the aforementioned supporting offices has been essential to promoting cooperation and dedicated staff support to the mission of the capital master plan.

## E. Commencement of renovation work

28. The renovation work in the Secretariat and Conference Buildings began in February and May 2010, respectively, and the work in the basements commenced in May 2009. The new electrical vault located in the North Lawn and its associated switchgear has been completed, and new permanent power has been activated.

29. The new technology centre located in the second basement level of the existing North Lawn Building is completed, and the functions of the technology centre formerly located in the Secretariat Building are being migrated to the new technology centre. The renovation of the third basement of the existing North Lawn Building for publishing functions will be completed in 2010.

30. The new basement-level mechanical, electrical and ventilation equipment was pre-purchased, and installation will be substantially completed by the end of 2010.

31. The phased removal of existing infrastructure has commenced in the lower basement levels, as scheduled. In addition, the installation of approximately 5 kilometres of chilled water piping has commenced, as has the installation of a new sprinkler system for the basement, which entails the installation of 8.5 kilometres of piping.

32. The new electrical conduit installation requires the installation of 22.8 kilometres of electrical conduit in the basements, and approximately 43 kilometres of new electrical wiring is under way. Conduits, fibre and backbone cable for the

new telecommunications installation is also under way. Installation of new generators, chiller plant components, cooling towers and a new electrical service vault are all well under way.

33. Construction hoist cars on the east façade of the Secretariat Building have been installed and are operational. This has enabled the commencement of asbestos abatement and the removal of partitions and ceiling on the upper floors.

34. New curtain wall systems for the Secretariat and Conference Buildings have been designed, procured and are in fabrication for installation starting in the fall of 2010 and continuing for approximately one year.

35. Temporary construction security measures have been installed, including temporary partitions, and exterior walkways, and barricades to safeguard all work areas.

36. The Interim Security Council suite was completed at the end of March 2010.

## III. Schedule

37. The schedule reflected in table 1 below indicates that the overall project remains very close to the original proposed schedule in the Secretary-General's fifth annual progress report (A/62/364), and is on schedule for completion of the renovation of the Secretariat Building in 2012.

Table 1
**Schedule of the capital master plan**

| | *Projection as set out in A/63/477* | | *Projection as set out in A/64/346* | | *Current projection* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Activity* | *Start* | *Complete* | *Start* | *Complete* | *Start* | *Complete* | *Comments (as compared to projections contained in A/63/477)* |
| Renovation of United Nations Headquarters | Early 2008 | Mid-2013 | Late 2008 | Late 2013 | Mid-2008 | Late 2013 | Delayed 3 months (as reported in 2009) |
| Construction of North Lawn Building | Early 2008 | Mid-2009 | Mid-2008 | Late 2009 | Mid-2008 | Late 2009 | Delayed 3 months (as reported in 2009) |
| Secretariat Building | Early 2009 | Early 2012 | Late 2009 | Mid-2012 | Early 2010 | Mid-2012 | Delayed 3 months (as reported in 2009) |
| Conference Building | Mid-2009 | Mid-2011 | Late 2009 | Late 2011 | Early 2010 | Early 2012 | Delayed 6 months (3 months later than last year); owing mainly to requirements to construct the Interim Security Council and additional time required to commission security and broadcast systems) |
| General Assembly | Mid-2011 | Mid-2013 | Late 2011 | Late 2013 | Early 2012 | Late 2013 | Delayed 4 months; linked to completion of the Conference Building |
| South Annex Building | Early 2011 | Early 2012 | Late 2011 | Early 2013 | Early 2012 | Mid-2013 | See para. 81 |

| Activity | *Projection as set out in A/63/477* | | *Projection as set out in A/64/346* | | *Current projection* | | *Comments (as compared to projections contained in A/63/477)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Start* | *Complete* | *Start* | *Complete* | *Start* | *Complete* | |
| Library Building | Early 2012 | Early 2013 | Early 2013 | Late 2013 | Early 2012 | Late 2013 | See para. 81 |
| Site landscaping | Mid-2009 | Mid-2013 | Mid-2011 | Late 2013 | Mid-2011 | Mid-2013 | |
| Renovation of United Nations Headquarters | Early 2008 | Mid-2013 | Late 2008 | Late 2013 | Mid-2008 | Late 2013 | Delayed 3 months (as reported in 2009) |

## IV. Value engineering

38. Value engineering is the process of trying to control costs through finding different ways of accomplishing the same design intent in a less expensive way, typically through simplifying construction, using a more readily available product, or eliminating unnecessary elements.

39. The value engineering exercise initiated in December 2007 successfully identified approximately $100 million in items that could be modified without a loss of functionality or quality. The continuation of the value engineering discipline throughout the past year has generated concepts that have allowed the Secretariat to keep the estimated cost to complete the project within a reasonable range. Cost-control efforts have also centred on promoting competition among qualified bidders, and ensuring that the bidders are clear on the scope of the work.

## V. Procurement

40. In numerous previous resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the capital master plan, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore ways to increase procurement opportunities for vendors from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The Secretariat continues to work (including working closely with the construction manager) to ensure that all procurement opportunities are extended and communicated on as widely as possible.

41. Consistent with previous periods, this activity includes contribution to notes verbales, review of requests for Expressions of Interest issued by the construction manager, contribution to procurement seminars both overseas and in New York and briefing representatives from trade organizations and overseas missions. In addition, the Procurement Division responds to all initial supplier contacts and enquiries in order to ensure that appropriate advice is given with regards to current procurement opportunities and the mandatory requirement for suppliers to register as vendors to the United Nations via the Global Marketplace website. The Procurement Division seeks updates from the construction manager on a regular basis regarding the continued implementation of the Skanska outreach plan, bulk purchase and standardization activity and country-of-origin reporting.

42. It is still expected and planned that these actions will continue for the remainder of the project schedule.

43. Of note during the forthcoming reporting period will be efforts to communicate procurement opportunities for the supply of office and specialist furniture for the refurbished campus. This initiative has commenced and has included briefings to missions and vendors. The Procurement Division will continue to ensure that these opportunities are widely communicated.

44. In accordance with earlier General Assembly requests to the Secretary-General, the Secretariat continues to carry out all other secondary procurement oversight activity as set out in the seventh annual progress report (A/63/346) to ensure that procurement processes are conducted in a transparent manner.

45. Of note during the reporting period are full attendance by the Procurement Division at levelling (bid review) meetings and the negotiation and implementation of detailed guidelines for recording levelling activity.

46. During the period, the Procurement Division has negotiated further construction management agreements for major subproject works, including the agreement for the fit-out of the Secretariat Building. Such negotiations remain subject to appropriate approvals by the Headquarters Committee on Contracts and the Assistant Secretary-General for Central Support Services.

47. The Procurement Division continues to review and approve change orders submitted by the construction manager and formalize them as contract amendments, as defined in the procurement regulations and rules of the Organization. During the coming reporting period, amendments issued under the Procurement Division's special delegation of authority will be submitted for review to the Post-award Review Committee. This Committee has been established and has commenced the process of reviewing change-orders, as recommended by the Board of Auditors.

48. The Procurement Division continues to respond on a regular basis to lease administration issues.

49. Further key activity planned by the Procurement Division within the next period includes tender action in support of the campus-wide furniture standardization initiative and the negotiation and execution of a number of construction management agreements, including those for the Conference Building, the General Assembly and various specialist technical systems.

## VI. Health and safety

50. Improving the safety of occupants and visitors and providing a healthy work environment at United Nations Headquarters continues to be a major objective of the capital master plan. One of the most important steps in this regard is the removal of all asbestos-containing materials from the Headquarters complex.

51. Throughout implementation of the capital master plan, asbestos abatement contractors working under the construction manager as subcontractors have been performing the work required for the abatement of asbestos-containing materials in accordance with international and host country regulations. Asbestos abatement work has already occurred in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library in the context of its use as on-site swing space, in many areas of the basements, and in the Secretariat

and Conference Buildings. Asbestos will be abated in all locations at Headquarters throughout the duration of the project.

52. The work will continue to be monitored by an independent asbestos abatement consultant who reports to the capital master plan. The consultant does not serve as a subcontractor to the construction manager. Staff who will remain on site in building segments isolated from the work areas have been briefed about the procedures and safety precautions relating to asbestos abatement.

53. As required by the capital master plan, the construction manager, working in cooperation with the Department of Safety and Security, developed and implemented a safety and security plan for the construction site. The plan contains all relevant regulations established by the host country's Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The safety and security plan has been effective in maintaining safe working conditions, and no out-of-compliance reports against the construction manager have been reported.

54. With the completion of more than 2 million person-hours of construction work so far, the capital master plan remains one of the safest projects in the host country, with only a few minor work-related injuries to construction workers, and no staff, delegate or visitor incidents reported since the ground-breaking of the North Lawn Building in May 2008.

## VII. Parking

55. It was reported in the previous annual progress reports (A/63/477 and A/64/346) that, in order to improve security at the Headquarters complex, changes to the garage would be required. As a result, approximately 350 parking spaces would be permanently eliminated, in part owing to the required relocation of utilities throughout the lower levels as well as the need to eliminate parking under portions of the General Assembly Building.

56. Renovation work in the basements impacts all the parking areas. Efforts are being made to carefully phase the reduction of available parking space to minimize any adverse impact on garage users. All construction and repair projects in the garage are being implemented in such a manner as to ensure the impacted parking spaces at any given moment do not exceed 350 spaces, to the extent possible without jeopardizing the overall schedule of the capital master plan project. Occasionally, additional short-term impacts might occur.

57. To decrease the demand for parking spaces, the Office of Central Support Services has taken several steps, including reducing temporary parking permits by 40 per cent, discontinuing daily permits and suspending the issuance of new parking medallions to staff. United Nations staff members have also been encouraged to surrender parking medallions and to carpool to the extent possible. In the long term and over the duration of the capital master plan, the required reduction in garage users will be achieved through attrition, as current holders retire or leave the Organization and surrender their permits.

58. As noted in the previous progress reports, the use of the United Nations garage will be limited to official activities to facilitate the conduct of the Organization's daily business during construction. The understanding and cooperation of all permit

holders to reduce their usage of the garage will continue to be required as the project progresses.

## VIII. Artwork

59. The closure of the Conference and Secretariat Buildings necessitated the removal or protection of a substantial quantity of gifts which had previously been furnished to the United Nations by various donors, including the Member States.

60. The construction of the North Lawn Building required the relocation of several outdoor statues and sculptures. Outdoor artworks were temporarily relocated within the Headquarters compound for this purpose.

61. The inauguration of the North Lawn Building in January 2010 provided the opportunity for a number of gifts to remain on display in the new building, instead of being placed in storage. This resulted in cost savings, and also allowed many of the gifts to be seen and appreciated by delegates, staff and visitors in the North Lawn Building.

62. The first group of gifts to be relocated to the North Lawn Building were those which had been located in the Conference Building as well as those located in the Secretary-General's office in the Secretariat Building. The first phase of the relocation of the gifts started in December 2009 and was finalized by January 2010.

63. Five Member States retrieved their gifts for conservation purposes; one requested that a gift being kept in storage owing to its bad condition be destroyed and disposed of.

64. The gifts on display at the Security Council area in the Conference Building were relocated to the Interim Security Council area, and one painting was relocated to an exterior storage facility with the appropriate climate conditions to undergo conservation work before being reinstalled.

65. A group of the gifts that could not be removed from the Conference Building owing to their size or condition were crated and relocated to safe areas on site, mainly the neck between the General Assembly Building and the Conference Building. That relocation process was finalized by 30 April 2010.

66. Two works of art will be protected in situ during construction in the Conference Building.

67. As the relocation to the North Lawn Building was being implemented, the retrieval of artwork on loan to the Organization was coordinated with the lenders.

## IX. Sustainability

68. As indicated in previous reports, an improvement in the environmental performance of the Headquarters facility is a significant goal of the capital master plan. The latest projections confirm that energy consumption will be reduced by at least 50 per cent as compared with existing conditions, greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced by 45 per cent, and water consumption will be reduced by 40 per cent.

69. Although as an international organization the United Nations is not subject to the jurisdictions of the various standards for environmental design and construction, consultants to the capital master plan continue to advise that the project when completed will meet or exceed the various national standards in use by Australia, Japan, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As indicated in previous reports, the project is on-track to meet the "gold" rating of the United States Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design system, to meet the "very good" rating of the United Kingdom's Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method system, and to achieve "A" in Japan's Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environmental Efficiency system and "four stars" in Australia's Green Star system.

70. Another measure of environmental performance is the degree to which construction debris is diverted from landfills. Since construction commenced, the project's construction manager has removed approximately 7,671 cubic yards of material from the site, almost 89 per cent of which has been recycled and thus diverted from landfills.

71. The Office of the Capital Master Plan has continued to pursue a number of potential demonstration projects for installation at Headquarters, including a rainwater harvesting project and expanded photovoltaic roof panels. Donor interest has been solicited in the context of the donations programme, although to date no Member State has indicated interest.

## X. Restoration of the character-defining features

72. While many aspects of the capital master plan are directed towards design improvements in the areas of sustainability, security and accessibility, significant efforts are being made at preserving the character-defining features of the complex, especially the areas open to the public in the General Assembly and Conference Buildings.

73. The United Nations Headquarters is one of the first large-scale structures of global impact erected in the aftermath of the Second World War. As an organization emblematic of modernity in championing social, political and economic progress, its design is appropriately modern, and it played a seminal and highly symbolic role in both establishing mid-twentieth-century modernism as the dominant architectural form of its day. A significant effort is being made to preserve and restore the character-defining features that best represent the essence of the design intent throughout Headquarters.

74. Aspects of the restoration, which are fully integrated with all of the necessary building improvements, will be especially evident in the areas used by delegates and areas open to the public within the Conference and General Assembly Buildings, but will also include significant spaces throughout the complex, including gifts of Member States. Overall, the rehabilitation effort will enable the Headquarters to best represent once again the design aesthetic of its creators, symbolic of the optimism that accompanied the founding of the Organization, in a facility that is fully functional for contemporary use.

## XI. Security

75. As authorized by the General Assembly, the capital master plan will include a number of upgrades designed to improve the security of the Headquarters and the delegates, staff and visitors who work at or visit the premises. The design of the curtain wall, for example, has been strengthened to reduce the potential harm to building occupants in the event of an explosive blast.

76. Over the past year, the Office of the Capital Master Plan, in consultation with the Department of Safety and Security, undertook a series of studies to examine the effect on the designs of potential vehicle-borne explosive devices both within the compound and on the host country roadways adjacent to the Headquarters.

77. A strategy to protect the occupants of the compound from vehicle-borne explosives within the compound has been incorporated into the project. It includes the removal of parking under the General Assembly Building, the reinforcement of specific building elements within the parking areas adjacent to occupied areas, and the relocation of the truck unloading dock from the service drive to the exterior of the compound on 48th Street.

78. The studies confirmed that the designs for the Secretariat, Conference and General Assembly Buildings are acceptable to the Department of Safety and Security, although further studies are under way to define additional steps that might be beneficial outside the compound. Studies are still under way on the level of protection that can be provided for the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Building and the South Annex Building. These additional studies will provide information on the possible renovation scope of work for the two buildings.

## XII. Relations with the host country

79. As reported in the previous progress reports, in January 2008, the United Nations reached an understanding with the authorities of the host country concerning the process by which the United Nations would seek to apply host city building, fire and safety codes without prejudice to the privileges and immunities of the United Nations.

80. During the period covered by the present report, the United Nations and the host country maintained a constructive dialogue on matters pertaining to the capital master plan, and the host city provided assistance and support with respect to the process of reviewing the Organization's construction documents, in accordance with the January 2008 understanding. Coordination and dialogue with city authorities have been productive, and the relationship between the Organization and the host city continues to be strong.

81. A subject of particular discussion has been the respective expectations of the host country and the Department of Safety and Security in reference to the capital master plan construction scope regarding the perimeter security and how it can be strengthened. Discussions with the host country are continuing.

## XIII. Accessibility

82. The capital master plan deals with physical accessibility of the renovated facilities. The design of alterations to improve physical accessibility was implemented by the professional design firms, in accordance with applicable codes and standards, in both the initial design work and in the preparation of the construction documents. In addition, the construction documents for the renovation of the Conference Building were reviewed by an external expert for issues beyond code requirements. Many of their ideas have been implemented in the final design, including ways of making the galleries of the chambers accessible, improving circulation for mobility-impaired staff and providing ramps (rather than lifts) to podiums.

83. In summary, the major areas of improvement will be:

(a) Entrances (including power-assisted doors at all major entrances);

(b) Horizontal circulation within the building, whereby doors will have proper adjacent spacing, width and pressure;

(c) Vertical transportation, with all elevators accessible and controls situated at appropriate heights;

(d) An appropriate number of fully accessible toilet facilities;

(e) Life safety systems, including speakers/strobes;

(f) Signage at required minimum sizes, as well as Braille signage for all permanent information;

(g) Enhanced support for T-switch-equipped assisted-listening devices, which enable direct transmission to assisted-hearing devices, will be implemented to the extent technically feasible;

(h) Podiums in all conference rooms will be lowered enough to allow ramp access.

84. One area that remains difficult to improve is wheelchair accessibility to existing interpretation booths. However, all of the interpretation booths in the new Conference Rooms 11 and 12 in the General Assembly Building will be fully accessible, as are all of the interpretation booths in the North Lawn Building.

## XIV. Advisory Board

85. In December 2009, as requested by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General appointed the members of the Advisory Board of the Capital Master Plan, consisting of one representative from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations, and chaired by a representative from the host country. The Advisory Board consists of representatives from Brazil, India, Kenya, Poland, Switzerland and the United States.

86. The Advisory Board held its first meeting at Headquarters on 17 and 18 May 2010, where the members were briefed on the project and had an opportunity to see construction in progress. The second, most recent, meeting took place on 13 and 14 September 2010.

# XV. Donations

87. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 57/292, 60/256 and 61/251, has encouraged the Secretary-General to seek donations for the capital master plan.

88. A donations policy was developed and communicated to Member States on 5 January 2009. Subsequently, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 63/270, not to endorse the donations policy, and requested the Secretary-General to make new proposals in this regard that allow all Member States, without distinction or conditions, to make donations in full conformity with the international and intergovernmental character of the Organization, as well as the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and without prejudice to the scope, specifications and design of the project. Accordingly, the donations policy was amended to take into account the views of the General Assembly.

89. To date, a number of Member States have indicated interest in participating in the donations programme, and discussions are under way with a view to concluding the necessary agreements with each Member State.

# XVI. Projected cost

90. The budget of the capital master plan was established at $1,876.7 million by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/251. It was based upon the projected cost of a phased renovation at that time. Owing to delays in the execution of the project in 2006 and 2007, the effects of inflation caused the projected cost of the project to increase to $2,096.3 million, creating a projected budget deficit of $219.6 million. The approval of accelerated strategy IV in December 2007 resulted in a projected cost of $2,066.8 million, with a reduced projected budget deficit of $190.1 million.

91. Value engineering initiatives incorporated into the design of the project before the current progress report lowered the projected cost to $1,968.1 million, with a reduced budget deficit of $91.4 million.

92. At this time, with 75 per cent of the capital master plan commitments already bought and locked in, the projected cost is $1,956.8 million, with a budget deficit of $80.1 million, a reduction of $11.3 million from last year. This is indicated in table 2.A below. It should be noted that these costs are the cost of the capital master plan project and do not include any of the associated costs or the costs of the secondary data centre.

Table 2.A
**Budget of the capital master plan**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | *Accelerated strategy* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *As at September 2009* | *As at September 2010* |
| **Renovation** | | |
| Construction | 1 057 402 | 1 016 920 |
| Professional fees, management costs | 302 365 | 316 549 |
| **Subtotal** | **1 359 767** | **1 333 469** |

| | *Accelerated strategy* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *As at September 2009* | *As at September 2010* |
| **Swing space estimate** | | |
| Office swing space | 273 622 | 267 924 |
| Library swing space | 2 714 | 2 714 |
| Conference swing space | 150 545 | 150 475 |
| **Subtotal** | **426 881** | **421 113** |
| **Total cost for renovation and swing space** | **1 786 648** | **1 754 582** |
| **Contingency/escalation** | 181 423 | 202 209 |
| **Total project** | **1 968 071** | **1 956 791** |
| **Approved budget** | 1 876 700 | 1 876 700 |
| **Variance against approved budget** | 91 371 | 80 091 |

93. Explanation of variances:

(a) *Construction*. Owing to continuous value engineering, the favourable economic climate and intense price negotiations between the United Nations and Skanska leading up to the signing of each guaranteed maximum price proposal, savings are projected in the construction costs for the project. It should be noted that currently, the guaranteed maximum price for the Conference Building is being negotiated, with the aim of bringing down the proposed price, as it exceeds the allotted budget. In addition, projections for some of the remaining work in the basements exceed the budget allocation for that portion of the work. This will require extensive value engineering and negotiations;

(b) *Professional fees, management costs*. Owing to strategic changes, programme changes, refinements, and ongoing value engineering in an effort to reduce the construction costs, designs had to be modified to reflect those developments. Management costs increased owing to the addition of two project managers and one administrative staff to the capital master plan project staff, which was needed as a result of the significant increased workload after entering the construction phase. However, the overall percentage of design fees versus the construction budget, stands at 8.9 per cent. The industry average is between 8 and 10 per cent, therefore the design fees, even after the complete redesign required by the change from strategy IV to the accelerated strategy, are within the appropriate range. The full cost of the swing spaces was very close to the original budget. Increases due to change orders were absorbed from the contingency reserve;

(c) *Contingency*. Whereas contingency was calculated at 10 per cent on signed guaranteed maximum prices and 20 per cent on unsigned guaranteed maximum prices in the fall of 2009, some modifications were made that reflect the more advanced status of the project as well as the recommendations by the Board of Auditors (A/64/5 (Vol. V)). Currently, the contingency budget is calculated as:

(i) Actual contingency spent on subprojects already completed (swing spaces), as the final contingency spent on these projects is known;

(ii) 10 per cent contingency budget for guaranteed maximum prices signed but not yet completed;

(iii) 15 per cent contingency budget for as of yet unsigned guaranteed maximum prices. The 15 per cent includes a provision for future escalation, as recommended by the Board of Auditors.

94. The reduced deficit of $80.1 million represents approximately 4 per cent of the capital master plan budget. The Office of the Capital Master Plan continues to be hopeful that, with careful management, it will be able to complete the project on or close to budget. Intensive and continuing efforts are being made to further reduce the projected deficit.

95. The budget reflects that the capital master plan continues to keep its costs very close to the original budget, and is reducing its deficit each year. The yearly progression is shown in table 2.B below.

Table 2.B
**Budget of the capital master plan**
(Millions of United States dollars)

| | *Approved strategy IV* | *Accelerated strategy IV* | *Accelerated strategy* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *As at August 2007* | *As at January 2008* | *As at September 2008* | *As at September 2009* | *As at September 2010* |
| | *As set out in A/62/364, table 1* | *As set out in A/62/364, table 1* | *As set out in A/63/477, table 1* | *As set out in A/64/346, table 2* | *As set out in table 2.A above* |
| Projected cost to complete | 2 096.3 | 2 066.8 | 1 974.2 | 1 968.1 | 1 956.8 |
| Approved budget (Resolution 61/251) | 1 876.7 | 1 876.7 | 1 876.7 | 1 876.7 | 1 876.7 |
| Variance against approved budget | 219.6 | 190.1 | 97.5 | 91.4 | 80.1 |

96. Notwithstanding the successive annual reductions in the projected deficit against the approved budget, the Office of the Capital Master Plan does not consider it possible for the capital master plan project to absorb the associated costs or the costs of the secondary data centre.

# XVII. Other financial considerations

## A. Secondary data centre

97. In its resolution 63/269, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Information and communications technology, disaster recovery and business continuity for the United Nations: arrangements for the secondary data centre at Headquarters" (A/63/743), and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/63/774), subject to the provisions of the resolution. In paragraph 12 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to absorb $5,096,880 within the budget of the capital master plan, and decided that $2,031,860 shall be financed from the resources to be approved for the support account of peacekeeping operations from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 in order to pursue the most reliable and cost-effective risk mitigation measures during the migration of the primary data centre to the North Lawn.

98. In section II of its resolution 64/228,[1] the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to continue to closely monitor the situation to ensure that the activities related to the migration and running of the secondary data centre are completed in accordance with the time frame of the capital master plan and to continue to take advantage of the economic climate in order to negotiate the most cost-effective lease and services possible and to report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of the eighth annual progress report.

99. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to absorb $11,644,530 for the biennium 2010-2011 within the approved budget for the capital master plan, and decided that the Secretary-General should include $1,254,190 in the proposed requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and $941,640 in the proposed requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

100. The aggregate resources approved by the General Assembly total $20.97 million. Total expenditure to date in respect of the secondary data centre project amounts to $6.06 million. The Office of Information and Communications Technology estimates that future resource requirements, which comprise the lease of the secondary data centre facility and contractors, for the remainder of the biennium 2010-2011 amount to $13.71 million, which gives a total projected expenditure of $19.77 million.

101. The secondary data centre facility located in Piscataway, New Jersey, became operational during the last quarter of 2009. The Centre is providing disaster recovery for a number of core United Nations Headquarters applications such as the Integrated Management Information System, Lotus Notes e-mail and Blackberry service. The report of the Secretary-General (A/63/743) itemized a number of important applications, which were hosted in the DC-2 Building for the purpose of disaster recovery, have been successfully migrated to the new secondary data centre, with backup capability.

102. The secondary data centre project was completed in time to ensure uninterrupted service for systems being relocated during the period of the primary data centre migration, thus mitigating risks associated with the move. This interim solution for the secondary data centre is cost-effective and will be re-evaluated pending the further detailed work that is necessary before the unified information and communications technology disaster recovery plan and business continuity approach is implemented.

## B. Associated costs related to the capital master plan

103. In section III, paragraph 9, of its resolution 64/228, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, for its decision at the main part of its sixty-fifth session, in the context of his eighth annual progress report, proposals for financing the associated costs required for the year 2011 from within the approved budget for the capital master plan. The Secretary-General's response to that request is set out in addendum 1 to the present report (A/65/511/Add.1).

[1] Section II, entitled "Risk mitigation measures to protect data and the information and communications systems of the Secretariat".

## XVIII. Financing

104. By paragraph 14 of its resolution 61/251, the General Assembly decided to establish two different options for the assessment and payment of costs by Member States for the capital master plan.

105. As at 30 September 2010, 12 Member States had selected the one-time payment option and 180 Member States had selected the equal multi-year assessment of five years in accordance with the pre-established selection criteria and deadlines specified in resolution 61/251. A total of $340.96 million of funding has yet to be assessed on Member States. As at 30 September 2010, an amount of $83.8 million in assessments remains unpaid to the capital master plan for 2010 and prior periods.

## XIX. Internationally syndicated letter of credit

106. To date there remains no need for the establishment of a letter of credit, as authorized by the General Assembly in paragraphs 24 to 34 of its resolution 61/251. However, the authority has been and should continue to be maintained, to provide assurance to the construction manager that adequate funding for the project is available.

## XX. Working capital reserve

107. In its resolution 61/251, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a working capital reserve of $45 million under the capital master plan account. As at 31 July 2010, an amount of $12,385 remained outstanding.

## XXI. Status of appropriations and expenditures

108. The total appropriation to date is $1,876.7 million, broken down as follows:

(a) In its resolution 57/292, the General Assembly appropriated $25.5 million for the design development phase of the capital master plan and authorized commitments of up to $26.0 million for the biennium 2004-2005 for the preparation of construction documents;

(b) In its resolution 59/295, the Assembly decided to convert $17.8 million of the $26.0 million commitment authority into an appropriation and renewed the existing commitment authority for 2006 for the balance of $8.2 million;

(c) In its resolution 60/248, the Assembly decided to convert the balance of the existing commitment authority of $8.2 million into an appropriation for 2006;

(d) In its resolution 60/256, the Assembly appropriated an additional $23.5 million for financing the design and pre-construction phases of the capital master plan, including swing space requirements, and provided commitment authority for up to $77.0 million for the biennium 2006-2007 to provide for the construction, fit-out and related requirements of a conference swing space building

on the North Lawn and for the leasing, design pre-construction services, fit-out and related requirements of library and office swing space;

(e) In its resolution 60/282, the Assembly decided to convert the existing $77.0 million commitment authority into an appropriation, which was assessed in 2006;

(f) In its resolution 61/251, the Assembly decided to appropriate $42.0 million for 2007 for the design and pre-construction phases of the capital master plan, including swing space requirements;

(g) In its resolution 62/87, the Assembly decided to appropriate $992.8 million for the biennium 2008-2009 for the project;

(h) In its resolution 64/228, the Assembly decided to appropriate $689.9 million for the biennium 2010-2011 for the project.

109. Actual expenditures for the project as at 31 July 2010 amount to $1,172.7 million. This consists of actual expenditures of $3.2 million for the 2002-2003 biennium, $21.3 million for the 2004-2005 biennium, $81.3 million for the 2006-2007 biennium, $809.9 million for the 2008-2009 biennium and $256.8 million for 2010 through 31 July 2010. Actual and projected expenditures for the period 2003-2010 by category are detailed in table 3 below.

Table 3

**Expenditures for the period 2003-2010 for the design development, construction documents and construction administration phases and for pre-construction services and construction**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | *2002-2003* | *2004-2005* | *2006-2007* | *2008-2009* | *Jan-July 2010* | *Total* | *Projected Aug-Dec 2010* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Design contractual services | 612.1 | 12 298.0 | 35 751.7 | 62 246.9 | 4 145.3 | 115 054.0 | 8 535.2 |
| Direct staff costs | 1 611.1 | 3 179.2 | 3 908.3 | 5 967.6 | 1 893.9 | 16 560.1 | 1 452.6 |
| Support costs | 180.6 | 1 167.6 | 1 545.2 | 3 333.9 | 1 064.2 | 7 291.5 | 1 126.7 |
| Operating and other costs | 556.0 | 1 067.4 | 1 321.1 | 4 398.9 | 5 093.1 | 12 436.5 | 1 062.5 |
| Programme management and other consultants | 245.7 | 3 131.4 | 8 642.2 | 18 158.7 | 3 345.9 | 33 523.9 | 654.1 |
| Construction and pre-construction | — | — | 7 022.0 | 362 416.8 | 182 916.9 | 552 355.7 | 162 363.3 |
| Swing space cost | — | 506.3 | 24 729.2 | 356 928.9 | 58 334.4 | 440 498.8 | 13 535.6 |
| **Subtotal** | **3 205.5** | **21 349.9** | **82 919.7** | **813 451.7** | **256 793.7** | **1 177 720.5** | **188 730.0** |
| Prior period savings: liquidated obligations | | (12.8) | (1 522.1) | (3 492.6) | — | (5 027.5) | |
| **Total** | **3 205.5** | **21 337.1** | **81 397.5** | **809 959.1** | **256 793.7** | **1 172 693.0** | |

## XXII. Overall financial requirements of the capital master plan

110. In paragraph 133 of the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2008 (A/64/5 (Vol. V)), the Board recommended that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/270, the Administration disclose in the cost estimate for the capital master plan the

associated costs approved by the General Assembly. Table 4 below reflects the overall financial requirements of the capital master plan, taking into consideration the projected cost of the capital master plan project, the General Assembly resolutions requesting the Secretary-General to absorb, within the approved budget of the capital master plan, the requirements of associated costs for the biennium 2008-2009 and secondary data centres and projected requirements for associated costs for the year 2010 and risk mitigation measures to protect data and the information and communications systems of the Secretariat during construction work under the capital master plan.

111. Based on the payment of assessed contributions by Member States, the financial position of the project, including cash flow projections, is sound for 2010 and 2011. However, anticipated costs projected to be payable in 2012 will require the authorization and appropriation of additional funds above those amounts approved to date, to take into account the associated costs absorbed by the project as well as other factors, including the costs relating to the secondary data centre and possible cost overruns.

112. The overall financial requirements for the project as at 31 July 2010 amount to $2.046 billion. This consists of a projection of $1.956 billion for the capital master plan project, $72.4 million for associated costs, as approved by the General Assembly (see resolutions 63/270 and 64/228), and $16.8 million for the secondary data centre, as approved by the General Assembly (see resolutions 63/269 and 64/228).

Table 4
**Overall financial requirements of the capital master plan**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | | *Projected requirements* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Construction (1)* | *Associated costs[a] (2)* | *Secondary data centre (3)* |
| Capital master plan project | | 1 956 800 | | |
| Associated costs for the biennium 2008-2009[b] | | | 30 300 | |
| Secondary data centre for 2008-2009[c] | | | | 5 100 |
| Associated costs for 2010[d] | | | 42 100 | |
| Secondary data centre for 2010-2011[d] | | | | 11 700 |
| Proposals for financing the associated costs from within the approved budget for the capital master plan | | | 72 400 | |
| Proposal for risk mitigation measures to protect data and information and communications systems of the Secretariat during construction work of the capital master plan | | | | 16 800 |
| Approved capital master plan budget | | 1 876 700 | — | — |
| **Variance against approved budget** | | **81 100** | **72 400** | **16 800** |
| ***Total projected requirements (1+2+3)*** | ***2 046 000*** | | | |

[a] Does not include estimates for associated costs for the period 2012-2013.
[b] See resolution 63/270.
[c] See resolution 63/269.
[d] See resolution 64/228.

# XXIII. Conclusions and recommendations

113. The project remains within reach of completion on time and on budget. Although both goals may not be fully achieved, it is projected that the work will be completed within no more than 10 per cent of the approved budget and within several months of the original projected completion date.

114. **The Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly:**

(a) **Take note of the progress made since the issuance of the seventh annual progress report;**

(b) **Request the Secretary-General to continue reporting on the status of the project, the schedule, the projected cost to complete, the status of contributions and the working capital reserve.**

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Agenda item 129
**Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011**

# Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for financing the associated costs required for the year 2011 from within the approved budget for the capital master plan

*Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to section III of General Assembly resolution 64/228, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it for its decision at the main part of its sixty-fifth session, in the context of his eighth annual progress report, proposals for financing the associated costs required for the year 2011 from within the approved budget of the capital master plan. The present report provides an update on the status of the activities under the associated costs to the capital master plan, including historical expenditure to date, current forecasts of resource requirements for 2010, and estimated resource requirements for 2011 and until the completion of the construction project, which is anticipated for 2013.

In the same resolution, section III, paragraphs 1 and 2, the Assembly recalled paragraphs 79, 80 and 81 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/64/7/Add.5), and encouraged the Secretary-General to improve the coordination of the associated costs for the various departments and offices involved with the capital master plan. The present report describes enhancements made to the governance of associated costs to the capital master plan via the establishment of a Steering Committee.

The total resource requirement for associated costs for 2011 is estimated at $110,977,900. Taking into account the estimated balance of $39,106,595 against the amounts approved for the biennium 2008-2009 and for 2010, the net additional requirement for 2011 amounts to $71,871,305.

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# I. Introduction

1. During the construction period of the capital master plan, temporary increases in staffing and operational costs are required to support the construction activities of the capital master plan. Such costs have been identified with regard to the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, the Department of Public Information, the Department of Management, the Office of Information and Communications Technology and the Department of Safety and Security.

2. In 2008, the Secretary-General outlined the associated costs related to the capital master plan for the period 2008-2013 in his report (A/62/799). However, that report was not considered by the General Assembly.

3. In his subsequent report on the associated costs related to the capital master plan (A/63/582), the Secretary-General submitted revised projected associated costs related to the capital master plan for the period 2008-2013. By its resolution 63/270, the General Assembly decided that the resources approved for associated costs for the capital master plan would be financed from within the approved budget of the capital master plan unless otherwise specified by the General Assembly, and decided not to approve the overall level of associated costs at that time, bearing in mind opportunities for further cost reductions posed by the economic circumstances as well as savings realized by the Secretary-General. In the same resolution, the General Assembly recalled paragraph 50 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/63/736), and requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to absorb the associated costs in a total amount of $30,272,400 for the biennium 2008-2009 from within the overall budget approved for the capital master plan.

4. In the most recent report of the Secretary-General on associated costs (A/64/346/Add.2), submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, the Secretary-General proposed to continue to finance the associated costs for the year 2010, in an amount of $50,114,100, from within the approved budget of the capital master plan. By its resolution 64/228, the General Assembly approved a reduced amount of $42,069,695 as the provision for the associated costs for the year 2010, to continue to be funded from within the approved budget of the capital master plan. In the same resolution, the General Assembly decided not to approve the overall level of associated costs, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-fifth session, proposals for financing the associated costs required for the year 2011.

# II. Governance of associated costs to the capital master plan

5. In accordance with the direction by the General Assembly as contained in resolution 64/228 with regard to setting up a mechanism to ensure close coordination of activities across departments involved in the capital master plan, especially as it relates to associated costs, a Steering Committee was established in early 2010 to formalize the coordination effort. The Steering Committee on Associated Costs is chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Management, with members of the Committee composed of senior representatives of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, the Department of Public Information, the Office of Central Support Services, the Office of Information and Communications

Technology, and the Department of Safety and Security. Representatives from the Office of the Capital Master Plan and the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts also take part in the Steering Committee on an ex-officio basis to provide assistance.

6. The Steering Committee has conducted monthly meetings to coordinate the activities of those departments in relation to the associated costs. In early meetings, departments were requested to present to the Committee explanations of their respective performance with regard to the funding authorized under the associated costs for the biennium 2008-2009. The information collected was then analysed and collated to be reported to the General Assembly. In subsequent meetings, the Committee sets out timelines for departments to report on their actual performance of activities in 2010. Departments are held accountable to explain any discrepancies and requested to revise their projection for the remainder of 2010 if their actual performance is not in line with expected utilization rates.

7. Through that mechanism, concerted efforts have been made by the Department of Management and all other participating departments to strengthen the ability of the Organization in periodic review of the associated costs requirements, and in the early identification of problematic areas. Since it brings together the relevant decision makers in the respective departments and clearly sets out action timelines for resolving pending issues, it has enabled the rapid resolution of outstanding issues that require close coordination of multiple stakeholders within a very short time period. The participation of the Office of the Capital Master Plan also provides constructive assistance in areas where the latest information of project implementation and input from the construction managers are brought in to benefit the decision-making on issues closely related to the implementation of the capital master plan.

## III. Overview

8. Following close consultation and extensive review conducted through the mechanism of the Steering Committee, the associated costs requirements in the Secretariat have been thoroughly reviewed and reconsolidated to better align with the latest requirements and schedules.

9. With regard to the requirements for the biennium 2008-2009, it is recalled that the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/64/346/Add.2) anticipated that actual requirements would be lower than the original approved amount of $30.3 million. Since the issuance of that report, owing to changes to the schedules of a number of projects, such as the relocation of data services from the Secretariat Building to the North Lawn Building, and the extensive arrangements for the procurement of a media asset management system and the permanent broadcast facility, the actual expenditures for the biennium 2008-2009 amount to approximately $18.4 million, or 61 per cent of the total approved amount. Further details are provided in section IV of the present report.

10. With respect to the resource requirements for 2010, the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/228, approved funding in the amount of $42.1 million. Through closer consultation and coordination via the Steering Committee review process, it is now expected that a total amount of $14.9 million will be required in 2010, principally owing to the deferral to 2011 of the procurement of the permanent broadcast facility. Further details are provided in section V of the present report.

11. Concerning the total projected requirements of associated costs from 2008-2009 to 2013, it is now anticipated that a total of $162.5 million would be required throughout the capital master plan, based on the assumption of no delays to the implementation of the current schedule. Compared to the estimates of $172.3 million as presented to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, this represents a decrease of $9.8 million. Further details of the requirements for 2011 are provided in section VI of the present report.

12. The current schedule of the capital master plan points to a return to the Secretariat Building in 2012, which has formed the basis of the above-mentioned analysis of the associated costs requirements. In the event that there should be a delay in relocating back to the Secretariat Building, the present report also provides an estimate of the potential need for continuing associated costs activities in 2013, at an average run rate of $0.5 million per month, the details of which are provided in section VII of the present report.

13. As stated in the eighth annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan (A/65/511, table 1), the completion of the renovation of the General Assembly Building is now anticipated for late 2013 because its renovation will follow that of the Conference Building, which itself has been delayed principally because of the requirement to construct the Interim Security Council and the additional time required to commission security and broadcast systems. That possibility was envisaged previously, but since the issuance of the seventh annual progress report (A/64/346), the likelihood has crystallized further. As a result, certain associated costs, in relation to this construction activity, that were previously foreseen for 2012 have now been rephased to 2013, the details of which are provided in paragraph 62 below.

14. Table 1 below offers a concise summary of the associated costs requirements set out in the present report, with comparison made to the estimates presented to the General Assembly in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/64/346/Add.2).

Table 1

**Summary of associated costs requirements provided in the present report**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| *Requirements* | *Previous estimates (A/64/364/Add.2)* | *Current figures actual/estimates* | *Increase (decrease)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Associated costs 2008-2009 | 30 272.4 | 18 373.2 | (11 899.2) |
| Associated costs 2010 | 50 114.1[a] | 14 862.3 | (35 251.8) |
| Associated costs 2011 | 91 874.9 | 110 977.9 | 33 765.0 |
| Associated costs 2012 | | 14 662.0 | |
| Associated costs 2013 | — | 3 610.0[b] | 3 610.0 |
| **Total associated costs** | **172 261.4** | **162 485.4** | **(9 776.0)** |

[a] The Secretary-General proposed $50,114,100 in A/64/346/Add.2. The General Assembly approved a reduced amount of $42,069,695 in resolution 64/228.

[b] The estimate for 2013 represents the requirements to support the renovation of the General Assembly Building. Further details are provided in paragraph 62 below.

# IV. Implementation during the biennium 2008-2009

15. Of the total $30.3 million funds originally approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/270 for associated costs in the biennium 2008-2009, a total of $18.4 million was spent by the end of the biennium. Table 2 below sets out the closing position on expenditures as at 31 December 2009. Details of the expenditures under each department are provided in paragraphs 16 to 25 below.

Table 2
**Status of expenditures pertaining to associated costs in the biennium 2008-2009**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | *Approved 2008-2009* | *Expenditure as at 31 December 2009* | *Balance* | *Utilization (percentage)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *(a)* | *(b)* | *(a)-(b)* | *(b)/(a)* |
| Department for General Assembly and Conference Management | 995.3 | 980.9 | 14.4 | 99 |
| Department of Public Information | 3 823.1 | 527.7 | 3 295.4 | 14 |
| Office of Central Support Services | 11 454.1 | 5 182.8 | 6 271.3 | 45 |
| Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance[a] | 4 787.6 | 3 725.0 | 1 062.6 | 78 |
| Department of Safety and Security | 7 576.3 | 7 332.5 | 243.8 | 97 |
| Office of Information and Communications Technology | 1 636.0 | 624.3 | 1 011.7 | 38 |
| **Total** | **30 272.4** | **18 373.2** | **11 899.2** | **61** |

[a] Funding under construction provided for: (a) the archive storage expansion project; and (b) the security systems in swing spaces and the construction of the primary security command centre.

## A. Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

16. The funds allocated to the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management amounting to $995,300 were budgeted for 11 general temporary assistance positions (comprising 2 at the Professional level and 9 at the General Service level) to address connectivity and performance issues of the mission-critical systems during the period when the staff of the Department are located in as many as eight different locations.

17. The funds in the biennium 2008-2009 have been spent in accordance with the designated use. The minor savings of $14,400 resulted from delays encountered in filling some of the positions. All positions had been filled by late 2009.

## B. Department of Public Information

18. Funds earmarked for the biennium 2008-2009 in the amount of $3,823,100 were budgeted for: (a) contractual services ($319,100) for the audio-visual archivists to work on the inventory, appraisal, selection, classification, retention, disposal and

indexing of audio-visual records; and (b) consultancy ($3,504,000) to create the selection criteria and a proof-of-concept library for the digital media asset management system.

19. Concerning the contractual services provision, $317,400 was spent in 2008-2009 to prepare the audio-visual collections for the move. These include $100,000 on digitizing the entire photo archives from 1946 to 2004, and $217,400 on the inventory, appraisal, selection, classification, retention, disposal, and indexing of audio-visual records. The residual of $1,700 was fully spent in 2010 for the remaining payment for those services.

20. As regards the consultancy provision, $210,300 was spent to engage consultants to create the construction design for the digital media asset management system and to prepare functional requirements for production and dissemination workflows. The remaining funding of $3,293,700 was rephased into the biennium 2010-2011, as a result of a revised method adopted for procuring the permanent broadcast facility. Following consultations held among the Department of Public Information, the Office of Central Support Services and the Office of the Capital Master Plan, it was agreed that in order to ensure efficient integration and coordinated phasing, the permanent broadcasting facility would be procured and managed by Skanska, the construction manager of the capital master plan. After examining the scope, it was decided that the project would be implemented in phases. A proof-of-concept media asset management system will be procured and implemented in the North Lawn Building. It will later be migrated to the Conference Building as part of the final installation of the permanent broadcast facility. Further details on the project are provided in section VI.B below.

## C. Office of Central Support Services

21. Resources in the amount of $11,454,100 were budgeted to: (a) manage logistical activities of the moves to swing space with regard to asset tracking, asset disposal, archive and record keeping; (b) support the continuation of audio and videoconference services in the North Lawn Building and swing space locations, migration of conference systems and design of a new broadcast facility; (c) ensure the maintenance of swing space locations; and (d) procure furnishing for the permanent relocation of staff within the basements of the Secretariat complex.

22. As at 31 December 2009, a total expenditure of $5,182,800 was incurred. Compared with the amount approved for the biennium 2008-2009, this represents underexpenditure of $6,271,300, comprising the following:

(a) *General temporary assistance*. An underexpenditure of $58,200 owing to actual staffing costs being lower than standard costs and recruitment delays for specialized functions;

(b) *General operating expenses*. An underexpenditure of $2,848,700 owing to: (i) $2,500,200 relating to lower-than-projected contractual rates for asset tracking, disposal and gift relocation services as well as the deferral of some of the services to 2010 owing to the delays in vacating the Secretariat and Conference Buildings, which affected the schedule of asset disposal, asset tracking, moves of archival materials and gifts relocations; (ii) $321,300 under rental of premises owing to delays in leasing the archiving facility and the negotiation of rent

abatements; and (iii) $27,200 under data-processing services owing to the deferred charges of the standard information and communications technology costs;

(c) *Furniture and equipment.* An amount of $3,359,200 was not utilized owing to the deferral of the basement relocations by the capital master plan; the lower-than-anticipated cost of compact shelving for the archive expansion; and deferral of purchasing audio and video equipment to 2011 owing to the delay in the procurement of the permanent broadcast facility (see para. 20 above);

(d) *Other miscellaneous costs.* An underexpenditure of $5,200 owing to actual costs being slightly at variance with projected requirements in the area of overtime payment for movers, and contractual rates.

## D. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance

23. A provision in the amount of $4,787,600 was approved for two purposes:

(a) $2,709,500 for the build-out of additional archive storage and for accommodating the positions funded under the associated costs. Against that provision, an amount of $2,664,400 was spent in 2008-2009, with a minor saving of $45,100. The archive expansion project has now been completed;

(b) $2,078,100 for the primary security command centre and security systems installed in the swing space. Expenditure of $1,060,600 was incurred during 2008-2009 for camera replacements, network equipment acquisitions, and video surveillance upgrades to integrate the physical security systems at the swing space buildings with the existing security systems. The underexpenditure of $1,017,500 was attributable to the deferral into 2010 of activities relating to the implementation of the project. That balance will be spent in 2010 to enable the construction of the primary security command centre in the basement of the North Lawn Building and for network support of the physical security systems to be built out across swing spaces.

## E. Department of Safety and Security

24. The provision approved for 2008-2009 amounts to $7,576,300, against which an amount of $7,332,500 was spent during the biennium, with an underexpenditure of $243,800. The details of the expenditures are as follows:

(a) *General temporary assistance.* An amount of $5,585,300 was approved for 58 general temporary assistance positions to provide security coverage to activities related to the capital master plan. Actual expenditure was $5,420,400, with a balance of $164,900, owing to actual costs being lower than the standard costs and recruitment delays;

(b) *Contractual services.* An amount of $361,300 was approved for specialized training of security officers, canine training, recertification of canine teams, psychological testing and evaluation of new recruits. Actual expenditure for the biennium was $339,200, with a balance of $22,100 relating to underspending in advertisement costs;

(c) *General operating expenses.* An amount of $149,800 was approved for the communication costs of webmail and network accounts and the cost of pistol

permits for security officers. Actual expenditure was $172,400, which reflects an overexpenditure of $22,600, and relates to the actual costs of webmail accounts services, pistol permits and communications charges being higher than originally estimated;

(d) *Supplies and materials*. An amount of $1,479,900 was approved for the acquisition of security and safety equipment such as pistols for security officers, X-ray machines, handheld metal detectors, access control hardware, locksmith hardware, other equipment such as firearms safes, radios, a firearms training simulator system, air purifiers, vehicles and carts. Actual expenditure for the biennium was $1,400,500, with a balance of $79,400. The underexpenditure was attributable to the office furniture that was provided by the Facilities Management Service at no cost to the Headquarters Security and Safety Service and two trailers that were provided by the capital master plan at no cost to the Headquarters Security and Safety Service.

### F. Office of Information and Communications Technology

25. Funds totalling $1,636,000 were approved for the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Actual expenditure for the biennium amounts to $624,300, with an underexpenditure of $1,011,700. Details of the expenditure are explained below:

(a) *General temporary assistance*. The amount of $92,300 was approved for two Information Technology Assistants to manage the removal, inventory and overall logistics of information technology equipment that must be maintained during the capital master plan. The actual expenditure, $58,400, was lower than the originally approved amount by $33,900 owing to the late recruitment of the two positions, and the lower actual costs for the incumbents of the two positions as compared to standard salary costs;

(b) *Consultants*. A provision of $24,000 was approved for an estimated 20 days of highly specialized consultancy services to assist in the applications migration planning strategy. However, in-house expertise was utilized instead, leaving this funding unused;

(c) *Contractual services*. A provision of $1,519,700 was approved to cover a six-member team of migration coordinators to facilitate and coordinate the work of each of the application migration teams. Only $565,900 was spent. The underexpenditure amounting to $953,800 results from the delays of the migration of applications and systems from the Secretariat Building to the North Lawn Building, which commenced in mid-June 2010 as opposed to November 2009, which was the original schedule provided in the previous report of the Secretary-General.

## V. Status of implementation and projected requirements for 2010

26. In its resolution 64/228, the General Assembly approved funding of $42,069,700 to cover the requirements of associated costs arising in the year 2010, to be financed from within the approved budget of the capital master plan.

27. As a result of delays experienced in the implementation of several projects in 2009, such as the delayed procurement of the media asset management system and the permanent broadcast facility, the delayed clearing out of staff from both the Secretariat Building and the Conference Building, and the resultant delayed migration of data services from the Secretariat Building to the North Lawn Building, a total amount of $11,899,200 was not utilized as at the end of 2009, which has been carried forward to 2010 to enable the deferred implementation of those designated activities. As a result, the available funding for 2010 amounts to $53,968,895. A detailed breakdown by department is provided below in table 3.

Table 3
**Summary of available funding for 2010 by department**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | *Balance carried forward from 2008-2009* | *2010 funding approved in resolution 64/228* | *Total funding available in 2010* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Department for General Assembly and Conference Management | 14.4 | 645.6 | 660.0 |
| Department of Public Information | 3 295.4 | 27 032.2 | 30 327.6 |
| Office of Central Support Services | 6 271.3 | 6 009.5 | 12 280.8 |
| Office of Information and Communications Technology | 1 011.7 | 611.8 | 1 623.5 |
| Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance[a] | 1 062.6 | 2 174.7 | 3 237.3 |
| Department of Safety and Security | 243.8 | 5 595.9 | 5 839.7 |
| **Total** | **11 899.2** | **42 069.7** | **53 968.9** |

[a] Funding for construction in 2010 will cover the costs of security systems in swing spaces and the construction of the primary security command centre.

28. Based on the expenditure patterns of the first eight months of 2010 and the current revised projections, it is estimated that associated costs will be required in a total amount of $14,862,300 for 2010. Compared to the available funding of $53,968,895 explained in paragraph 27 above, there will be a projected unspent balance of $39,106,595, which reflects the phasing from 2009 to 2010 of activities related to the relocation of data services to the primary data centre, and also the current deferral to 2011 of the procurement of the media asset management system and the permanent broadcast facility, details of which are provided in paragraph 51 below.

29. Actual expenditure as at 31 August 2010 amounts to $9,916,400. This represents 67 per cent of the current forecast of $14,862,300 for the entire year. That ratio is consistent with the time schedule.

30. A summary of the current revised projected resource requirements for 2010 is provided in table 4 below. Further details on each department are provided in paragraphs 31 to 43 below.

Table 4
**Summary of expenditure and revised requirements for 2010 by department**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | *Available funding for 2010*[a] | *Revised requirements for 2010* | *Projected unspent balance in 2010* | *Expenditure as at 31 August 2010* | *Percentage of full year revised requirements* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *(a)* | *(b)* | *(b)-(a)* | *(c)* | *(c)/(b)* |
| Department for General Assembly and Conference Management | 660.0 | 654.2 | (5.8) | 436.1 | 67 |
| Department of Public Information | 30 327.6 | 35.7 | (30 291.9) | 35.7 | 100 |
| Office of Central Support Services | 12 280.8 | 5 203.9 | (7 076.9) | 3 861.7 | 74 |
| Office of Information and Communications Technology | 1 623.5 | 1 317.3 | (306.2) | 885.3 | 67 |
| Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance[b] | 3 237.3 | 1 931.1 | (1 306.2) | 1 086.5 | 56 |
| Department of Safety and Security | 5 839.7 | 5 720.1 | (119.6) | 3 611.1 | 63 |
| **Total** | **53 968.9** | **14 862.3** | **(39 106.6)** | **9 916.4** | **67** |

[a] Comprising the funding originally approved for 2010 in resolution 64/228, plus the unspent balance carried forward from 2009. For details, see table 2 above.

[b] Funding for construction in 2010 covers the costs of maintaining the security systems in swing spaces and the construction of the primary security command centre.

## A. Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

31. Resource requirements of $654,200 will be required in 2010 to provide for the continuation of six general temporary assistance positions. This includes two Information Systems Officers at the P-3 level, and four Records Management Assistants at the General Service (Other level). The continuation of this staffing complement will be required throughout the capital master plan implementation phase to ensure that information technology services are maintained at normal levels, and that the mission critical systems of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, in particular the meetings management, documents management and digital recording systems, will be fully operational.

32. With the current implementation of the capital master plan, staff in the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management were relocated to eight separate locations. Throughout the duration of the capital master plan, some staff will continue to be relocated (the Publishing Section, for instance, is being moved multiple times while the area is renovated). These 1,200 staff rely upon the Department for their first line of technical support, including for the supply, maintenance and replacement of all hardware and software. In addition, the Department provides technical services to the Member States, principally with regard to the meeting room displays, the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the remote printing stations. In order to deliver the required rapid turnaround for problem resolution, and to maintain the network of mission critical systems that manage the meetings and documentation workflows throughout the

Organization, the services of the general temporary assistance capacity need to be continued for the duration of the capital master plan.

33. The expenditure as at 31 August 2010 amounts to $436,100, or 67 per cent of the projected requirements for the entire year.

## B. Department of Public Information

34. Resource requirements of $35,700 for 2010 reflect the actual expenditure as at 31 August 2010, which was incurred to meet the urgent need to upgrade some of the webcast equipment following the move of the webcast operations from the Secretariat Building to swing spaces in 2010. The webcast services and equipment will be incorporated into the permanent broadcast facility upon the completion of that project in 2011.

35. With respect to the media asset management system and the permanent broadcast facility, these two projects are expected to be procured and implemented in early 2011. Accordingly, no expenditure will be incurred in 2010 for that purpose.

## C. Office of Central Support Services

36. Resources originally budgeted for 2010 were estimated in the amount of $6,009,500. That provision, combined with the unused balance brought forward from 2009 owing to the reasons explained in paragraph 22 above, amounts to $12,280,900 as the available funding for 2010. However, based on careful analysis of the requirements, it is now anticipated that only $5,203,900 will be required in 2010, primarily owing to the deferral to 2011 of the award of contract for the permanent broadcast facility.

37. Actual expenditure as at August 2010 amounts to $3,861,700, or 74 per cent of the forecast expenditure for the entire year. This is faster than a straight-line utilization. The detailed requirements for 2010 are explained below:

(a) *General temporary assistance* ($1,424,000). This will provide for the costs for the continuation of 10 positions, approved in resolution 63/270, to cover the provision of technical expertise, the integration of new buildings management systems, asset management, and records management;

(b) *Contractual services* ($515,200). This will provide for the conference project engineers that oversee the commissioning and operation of video systems, media servers, and conference audio-visual and broadcasting systems at the North Lawn Building and swing space locations, as well as to provide technical expertise in the design and commissioning of the new permanent broadcast facility;

(c) *General operating expenses* ($2,762,400). This provision is required to provide for the following: (i) rental of office space to accommodate the positions funded under the capital master plan associated costs ($429,000); (ii) centralized data-processing and communications services for the Office of Central Support Services positions funded under the capital master plan ($45,400); (iii) moving, asset management and disposal services, which were in part deferred from 2009 ($1,477,400); (iv) minor alteration services to configure the postal and gift centre at the North Lawn Building ($150,000); (v) gift relocation services ($342,000); and

(vi) miscellaneous services ($318,600) to cover space and move management software support for the monitoring and updating of floor plans and office space planning data, vehicle maintenance, messenger services to swing space locations, garage administration support and training related to new building system equipment and the testing costs as well as other maintenance-related services;

(d) *Furniture and equipment* ($502,300). This provision covers: (i) the partial furnishing of permanent locations in the basements in the complex ($280,000); (ii) cabling for the Interim Security Council and office paging system and expansion of Internet Protocol Television services to meet demands in swing spaces ($142,300); and (iii) the purchase of an additional mail truck and related equipment necessary to service all off-site locations adequately ($80,000).

## D. Office of Information and Communications Technology

38. Resources in the amount of $1,317,300 will be required in 2010 for the Office of Information and Communications Technology for the continued provision of technology infrastructure support in the primary data centre and swing spaces. These include:

(a) *Contractual services* ($1,184,200). This provision will be required to support pending migration activities through to December 2010, owing to the late start of the applications migration from the Secretariat Building to the North Lawn Building, as well as other technology infrastructure support activities in swing spaces. These include the residual clean-up activities in the primary data centre in the North Lawn Building, and related network systems reconfiguration between multiple locations such as the primary data centre, the secondary data centre, swing spaces, and offices away from Headquarters;

(b) *General temporary assistance* ($133,100). Funds under this heading will be required for the continuation of two Information Technology Assistants. The two positions will be required in 2010 to continue the support for the removal of information and communications technology equipment in the basements in preparation for the construction of swing space in the basements. The project is being fast-tracked by the capital master plan and is expected to be completed in 2011.

39. Actual expenditure as of 31 August 2010 amounts to $885,300, or 67 per cent, which is consistent with the linear utilization of the forecast for the entire year.

## E. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance

40. Resources in the amount of $1,931,100 are required in 2010 for costs related to the acquisition of security equipment to support the Department of Safety and Security operations during the capital master plan. These include:

(a) *Acquisition of equipment for the primary security command centre and software for the closed-circuit television (CCTV) and access control system* ($1,610,200). The existing primary security command centre located in Room C-110 was scheduled to be replaced by a new facility in the North Lawn Building, under the security contract of the capital master plan. Following construction of the new primary security command centre in the basement of the North Lawn Building, the

old facility in C-110 was to be decommissioned. However, owing to issues with the phasing of construction in the North Lawn Building and the Conference Building, the facility in C-110 is now being kept online as a backup facility to the new primary security command centre currently under construction. The new primary security command centre is designed, for the most part, to mirror all systems and functions of the old security command centre in terms of access control, CCTV, and intrusion detection systems management and operation. As such, the two facilities working in tandem are intended to enable a seamless transition from the old security infrastructure to the new physical security infrastructure that is being built out by the capital master plan. During the construction phase of the capital master plan, they will serve as disaster recovery facilities for each other, in the event of loss of service in the online facility;

(b) *Maintenance and data storage costs of the security command centre* ($198,000). There has been a significant growth in the number of CCTV cameras deployed for which video archiving support is required. This growth is attributable to the introduction of capital master plan swing space, and the need for physical security support for construction activities in the complex. Under the current standard operating procedures employed by Headquarters Safety and Security Service, CCTV video footage is to be archived for 30 days. The increase in the camera count therefore has resulted in the need for increased enterprise storage capacity. Over the past year the camera count has increased by approximately 480 new cameras;

(c) *Maintenance costs* ($122,900). These costs are prorated for five months for the physical security systems installed in the swing spaces, which need to be funded following the expiration of the warranty in July 2010.

41. Actual expenditure as at 31 August 2010 amounts to $1,086,500, or 56 per cent of the forecast for the entire year. This is slightly slower than a straight-line utilization, primarily because the monthly maintenance costs for the physical security systems in the swing spaces only became necessary after July 2010, following one year of warranty covered by the vendors.

## F. Department of Safety and Security

42. Resources amounting to $5,720,100 are required for the year 2010, comprising the following:

(a) *General temporary assistance* ($5,423,100). Provision under this heading is required for the continuation of 58 temporary security positions to provide security coverage in accordance with the minimum operating security standards related to swing space locations and construction activity in the Secretariat compound, including 5 Professional positions (1 P-5, 2 P-4 and 2 P-3), 3 General Service (Other level) positions and 50 Security Officer positions. Specific tasks required of these positions include: (i) access control and screening of persons, packages and vehicles entering and leaving the swing space and construction premises; (ii) emergency response and crisis management capabilities in swing space and construction areas; (iii) pass and identification services for all construction activities; (iv) explosive device detection; (v) fire safety and hazardous material monitoring; (vi) interaction with the host country authorities to ensure compliance with safety codes and follow-up on any corrective measures;

(vii) training and conducting fire drills; and (viii) testing of all life safety systems in all swing space locations;

(b) *Contractual services* ($98,100). This amount is required to provide for: (i) other specialized services related to recruitment and testing of new security officers ($7,400); and (ii) specialized training to enhance security officers' skills and keep abreast of the new security demands ($90,700);

(c) *Operating expenses* ($130,500). This amount is required to meet the costs of: (i) communications costs for telephone right-to-use charges, Blackberry charges, and long-distance charges for the security positions ($9,100); (ii) maintenance of office automation equipment such as webmail accounts for the security officers ($42,000); and (iii) miscellaneous services, inter alia, to cover veterinarian and kenneling services for the nine dogs in the canine unit, annual general maintenance and repair of three vehicles, and so forth ($79,400);

(d) *Supplies and materials* ($68,400). Provision under this heading is required to cover fire and safety supplies, canine supplies, ammunition and uniforms for security officers.

43. Actual expenditure as at 31 August 2010 amounts to $3,611,100, or 63 per cent of the forecast for the entire year.

## VI. Projected requirements for 2011

44. Based on the current projections, the associated costs requirements will peak in 2011 in the amount of $110,977,900. The increase in requirements for 2011 is attributable to the procurement of the permanent broadcast facility and media asset management system (costing approximately $40 million) and the furniture for the refurbished buildings (costing approximately $55 million).

45. In view of the projected unspent balance of $39,106,600 to be carried over from 2010, as explained in paragraph 28, the net requirement for 2011 will amount to $71,871,300. Table 5 below provides a breakdown of the requirements by department. Further details on the requirements of each department are provided in paragraphs 46 to 59 below.

Table 5
**Summary of projected requirements for 2011 by department**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | *2011 projected requirements* | *2010 projected unspent balance*[a] | *2011 net incremental requirements* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Department for General Assembly and Conference Management | 634.4 | (5.8) | 628.6 |
| Department of Public Information | 30 482.0 | (30 291.9) | 190.1 |
| Office of Central Support Services | 70 075.7 | (7 076.9) | 62 998.8 |
| Office of Information and Communications Technology | 505.6 | (306.2) | 199.4 |
| Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance[b] | 1 840.7 | (1 306.2) | 534.5 |
| Department of Safety and Security | 7 439.5 | (119.6) | 7 319.9 |
| **Total** | **110 977.9** | **(39 106.6)** | **71 871.3** |

[a] See table 4 for the calculation of the projected unspent balance in 2010.
[b] Funding for construction will cover the maintenance costs of the security systems in swing spaces and the construction of the primary security command centre.

## A. Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

46. Resources amounting to $634,400 will be required in 2011 for the continuation of six general temporary assistance positions, including two Information Systems Officers at the P-3 level, and four Records Management Assistants at the General Service (Other level). The continuation of that staffing complement would be required throughout the capital master plan implementation phase as already explained in paragraph 32 above.

## B. Department of Public Information

47. Resources in the amount of $30,482,000 will be required in 2011 for the implementation of the media asset management system and the permanent broadcast facility.

48. The new broadcast facility will entail the installation of robotic cameras and digitized audio, which will enable the seamless movement of video images between Headquarters and field offices. The current broadcast facilities are not only obsolete in terms of the age of the equipment, but also with respect to formats and industry standards. The existing equipment no longer fulfils the needs of the Department of Public Information in the digital production environment. The upgrade of the broadcast facilities and equipment, therefore, is needed to allow the Department to meet the needs of the United Nations, Member States, broadcast organizations and media consumers worldwide through the offering of both high definition and standard definition video products, digital radio, and digital archives. It will also enable the Department to offer interactive products quickly via the Web or other means of distribution and transmission. Many operations will be automated and workflows streamlined to become more cost effective.

49. Owing to a change to the procurement approach, this project now includes two subsystems, the media asset management system, and the permanent broadcast facility. It is planned that both projects will be procured in 2011.

50. With respect to the media asset management system, a proof-of-concept system will first be installed in the North Lawn Building. The system is expected to be operational on July 2011. It is anticipated that during the period July to December 2011, the system will undergo significant revisions to graphic user interface design and workflow on an iterative basis based on feedback from United Nations users. A full system, incorporating the lessons learned with the proof-of-concept system, will be deployed and integrated into the permanent broadcast facility in the Conference Building once the renovation work is completed.

51. Given that the contracts for the media asset management system and the permanent broadcast facility will be awarded in 2011, funds originally approved in 2008-2009, in the amount of $30,292,000, will be rephased to 2011. This funding will cover the procurement of equipment related to the media operations centre, master control rooms, television production control for high definition, editing suites for high definition non-linear formats, audio control rooms, radio control rooms and radio studios, including the infrastructure of the central equipment facility. Separately, a provision of $9,980,600 will be requested under the Office of Central Support Services for the procurement of equipment for audio and video management, a centralized audio-video router, consoles and racks, integrations, installation, and development costs.

52. Further, a provision of $190,000 will be required under consultancy for the Department of Public Information to hire four consultants specializing in broadcast engineering, information technology and archives management with proven expertise in the areas of transition of broadcasting facilities from analogue to digital technologies and workflows, and with expert knowledge of the operations and future objectives to assist the Department in preparation for the implementation of the media asset management system. The specific tasks of the consultants comprise: (a) direct technical liaison and coordination with the awarded vendor to shorten the time required by the vendor for the required gap analysis; (b) pilot design and implementation planning work with stakeholders to solidify the various required standards and develop the functional "business rules" for delivery by the awarded vendor; (c) developing a change and transition strategy for new operational workflows, business processes and administrative organization structure; (d) developing a detailed plan for the selection, digitization and migration of the legacy records into the media asset management system; (e) monitoring the performance of the media asset management system during the proof-of-concept phase to ensure that the system meets requirements; and (f) tracking issues with the vendor as necessary.

## C. Office of Central Support Services

53. Resources for 2011 are projected at $70,075,700 for coordination and operational support to the implementation of the capital master plan, migration and maintenance of new conference systems at all swing space locations, implementation of a new permanent broadcast facility, and the procurement of new furniture to meet the new space standards in the refurbished premises.

54. Based on the experience gained over the past year, it has become evident that more coordination and logistical support is needed than had initially been anticipated, not only to adequately facilitate the implementation of the capital master plan, but also to ensure the efficient handover of the refurbished buildings to the Facilities Management Service. Improved coordination, systems and procedures are required to mitigate risks. Moving forward, it is especially important that the Facilities Management Service be fully involved in the commissioning process to safeguard its objective, the long-term maintenance of an efficient and safe facility.

55. In addition, during the course of the project, information management and system improvements with regard to space planning, asset management and documents inventory will become increasingly critical. People and assets will move again and voluminous quantities of documentation will be received, including construction drawings, system documentation and operation manuals. Significant preparation will be required for the Facilities Management Service to assess future maintenance needs and procure the related services. Owing to the magnitude of the changes to the building operations and infrastructure systems, in-house capacity will not be sufficient to conduct this exercise.

56. The full requirements for 2011 are detailed as follows:

(a) *General temporary assistance* ($2,052,400). Resources under this heading will provide for the continuation of the 10 existing general temporary assistance positions, and 5 proposed additional positions (comprising 2 P-4, 2 General Service, and 1 Trades and Crafts) to augment the programme coordination, information and logistics management support. Details of the five new positions are provided below:

(i) Engineering Officer (P-4). The Engineering Officer will supervise and coordinate the handover of the refurbished complex, an important process that has a direct impact on the Office's ability to operate and maintain the buildings. The position will be responsible for: ensuring that the space is substantially completed and ready for occupancy; gathering all documentation necessary for the Facilities Management Service to monitor the testing, commissioning, and completion of punch lists; and ensuring that the required operational procedures are developed and capacity is built up within the Facilities Management Service, including the necessary complement of contracted services in time for the Service to assume responsibility for the facility;

(ii) Programme and Information Management Officer (P-4). The Programme and Information Management Officer will develop procedures and systems to manage capital master plan related information. The Officer will: design, develop and maintain a master drawing and system documentation repository; provide guidelines and tools to better track, value, report and manage

non-expendable properties; assess requirements and participate in the implementation of an integrated workplace management system, including developing an information migration strategy, to facilitate the relocation from swing spaces and ensure post-capital master plan readiness; and coordinate operational matters related to the capital master plan at the garage, including facilitating the development of a vehicle identification system. Vacancies are currently being used to meet parts of this critical requirement, which is an unsustainable solution;

(iii) Two Building Service Team Assistants (General Service (Other level)). Owing to the increase in workload resulting from the project, two Building Service Team Assistants are required to backstop activities related to the capital master plan in a number of areas, including property management and inventory control, the review of hundreds of boxes of facilities documentation relocated from the Secretariat Building for potential archive retention, as well as administration. It had previously been anticipated and reported that a minimum of three staff currently administering special events would be redeployed to provide logistical and administrative support related to the capital master plan. However, it has not been possible to curtail the number of events at the Secretariat complex and, as a result, some of the functions had to be accommodated from within available vacancies, which is no longer an option;

(iv) Driver (Trades and Crafts). In 2009, the Travel and Transportation Service was required to add bulk mail runs to Long Island City as a result of increased requests to archive records as offices moved to swing spaces. As swing spaces became more populated, there was then a need to include them in the delivery of bulk mail runs, which have put a strain on existing resources. An additional mail truck and Driver are needed to provide timely and efficient mail services to all off-site locations during the capital master plan. It is to be noted that mail runs also accommodate staff members requiring transportation between swing spaces and Long Island City;

(b) *Contractual services* ($1,127,800). Resources under this heading are required to provide for:

(i) Conference project engineers to oversee the implementation of the new permanent broadcast facility as well as to maintain new video and audio systems at swing space locations. In keeping pace with new technologies, the capital master plan has outfitted multimedia rooms equipped with 65 videoconferencing systems and other audio-visual services, which represents a multifold increase from the 10 videoconference systems operated a year ago. The new systems need to be serviced and operated to ensure their efficient functioning ($447,800);

(ii) The services of a company or agent specialized in the handover of building operation services, which will be required to support facilities management during capital master plan commissioning of all building systems before the responsibility for operating and maintaining the systems is transferred to the Office of Central Support Services. The firm will provide on-call services and be responsible for supervising and confirming the validity of building equipment inspections, start-up, testing, updates and repair as needed, commissioning, and final reception. The agent will deploy the specific

expertise required for each mechanical, electrical and other infrastructure system being commissioned to complement in-house expertise and advise the Engineering Officer of any possible problems before the final sign-off of handover packages. The need for these services has been confirmed by lessons learned during the early phases of the capital master plan, in particular the electrical failure experienced in September 2010 in which a blown fuse resulted in loss of power to all audio-visual systems and security cameras in the meeting rooms when two stages of backup failed. The new infrastructure and building systems being installed by the capital master plan involve technology upgrades across the whole spectrum of building systems. The facilities management operations and maintenance services therefore need to be completely remodelled, both in terms of the internal resources and outsourced services in order to operate and maintain the new systems. This requires a substantial change management and capacity-building effort, which is why specialized handover of new building operations services is needed. The scope of services of the handover specialists covers a much greater range than the standard commissioning of new systems. A commissioning agent focuses on the systems being commissioned, a building operations handover specialist, in addition to overseeing and coordinating commissioning efforts, also ensures that the appropriate operational and maintenance capacities are put in place to assume full operational responsibility and guides the transition of operations. An external company will be able to draw on the expertise of multiple disciplines to cover the full spectrum of infrastructure installation and technologies ($180,000);

(iii) Service contracts management. With the refurbishment of the complex and upgrade of infrastructure systems with new technologies, there is a need to re-evaluate future maintenance service requirements in terms of scope, administrative support and the total number that will remain relevant by the end of the capital master plan. It is proposed therefore that a consultant be engaged to conduct this review and assist with the restructuring, consolidation whenever possible, and procurement of service contracts to ensure the efficient maintenance of the complex immediately upon the completion of the project ($500,000);

(c) *General operating expenses* ($1,272,900). Resources under this heading are required to provide for: (i) rental of office space ($429,000) to accommodate the positions funded under the associated costs; (ii) centralized data-processing and communications services for the positions in the Office of Central Support Services funded under the associated costs of the capital master plan ($45,400); and (iii) moving and asset management ($350,000). As stated in previous reports, moving and asset management services in support of the capital master plan will be necessary throughout the project for various moves on campus, to track, dispose of and store old furniture and equipment as well as to prepare and upload data for the newly acquired furniture and equipment into the inventory system database; (iv) maintenance of multimedia swing space, including hardware and software licensing and support for multimedia rooms in swing space installed under the capital master plan ($173,500); and (v) miscellaneous services ($275,000) to cover space and move management software support for the monitoring and updating of floor plans and office space planning data, vehicle maintenance, messenger services to swing space locations, garage administration support and training related to new

building system equipment, and the testing costs and other maintenance-related services;

(d) Furniture and equipment ($65,622,600). Resources under this heading are required to cover:

(i) Audio-visual broadcast equipment for the permanent broadcast facility and the media asset management system ($9,980,600). This provision supplements the provision under the Department of Public Information as explained in paragraph 51 above, and is an integral part of the entire project requirements;

(ii) Cabling and replacement of very high frequency and ultra-high frequency radio communication systems as a result of the implementation of the capital master plan and multimedia videoconference software and servers ($450,000);

(iii) Procurement of furnishing for the refurbished Secretariat compound ($55,192,000). An expression of interest for furniture vendors was posted in the summer of 2009. By November 2009, it had yielded 59 expressions of interest, 41 of which were from outside of the United States. The Office of Central Support Services and the Office of the Capital Master Plan have jointly developed the requests for proposals for different furniture-groupings, such as the "office furniture systems", "chairs", "filing furniture", "other miscellaneous furniture", and so forth. It is anticipated that a selection will be made of up to four successful vendors in the first quarter of 2011. The first deliveries are anticipated to occur in October 2011 for the top floors of the Secretariat. While the Office of Central Support Services and the Office of the Capital Master Plan have been working very closely together in the planning of the furniture requirements, it was decided that, for coordination reasons, the implementation of the furniture contracts would best reside under the Office of the Capital Master Plan. In addition, the process has started for the hiring of a furniture management company to assist in the management of the very complex deliveries of furniture.

## D. Office of Information and Communications Technology

57. It is anticipated that resources of $505,600 will be required in 2011 to provide for:

(a) *General temporary assistance* ($157,800). Resources under this heading will provide for the continuation of the two Information Technology Assistants who will continue to provide information and communications technology and logistics support to capital master plan activities in the Secretariat Building, the Conference Building, and the North Lawn Building. Subsequently, the incumbents will also conduct preparations for the renovation of the General Assembly Building, followed by preparations for the relocation of staff from swing space back to the Secretariat complex in 2012;

(b) *Contractual services* ($347,800). Resources under this heading will provide for help desk and technology infrastructure support services based on the revised rates of the contract.

## E. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance

58. It is anticipated that resources of $1,840,700 will be required in 2011 to support the physical security systems, such as access control, CCTV, and intrusion-detection systems. The requirements include: (a) acquisition of network switches and equipment for the primary security command centre and software for CCTV and access control ($1,248,000); (b) uninterrupted power supply units ($99,700); (c) maintenance for the primary security command centre for the system expansion relating to the capital master plan swing spaces ($198,000); and (d) maintenance support for the physical security systems installed in the capital master plan swing spaces ($295,000).

## F. Department of Safety and Security

59. It is estimated that resources in the amount of $7,439,500 will be needed in 2011 to provide for:

(a) *General temporary assistance* ($7,045,000). Resources under this heading will be required to provide for the continuation of the existing 58 positions, plus 22 proposed new positions (security officers) to supplement the current capacity. The Department of Safety and Security conducted an internal operational effectiveness review in November 2009, which resulted in the consolidation of certain functions, closure of some posts, reduction in coverage of other posts, and reduction in staffing of certain specialized units. This action enabled the Department to redeploy approximately 20 officers from positions funded under the regular budget to cover functions related to the capital master plan. In addition, another 9 officers are utilized from support units on a day-to-day basis. These supplement the approved 50 security officers under capital master plan to make a total of 79 officers. By 2011, the capital master plan is heading into its maximum construction phase in the Secretariat Building and Conference Building, and the basement areas. Currently, approximately 400 capital master plan contractors are screened daily. From the fourth quarter of 2010 onwards, the number of contractors is expected to increase to approximately 2,000 per day. In addition, trucks delivering construction equipment and supplies are expected to require screening and access in amounts of 100 to 150 per day. Both the contractors and delivery trucks will be accessing the complex on a 24-hour basis, which would therefore require security personnel to provide the necessary coverage under a three-shift arrangement. Currently, the contractors and trucks are screened at the 48th Street service drive entrance and at the 42nd Street service drive entrance. In order to screen the additional 1,500 contractors, the tent at the 46th Street contractor-screening point will be utilized. This screening is in addition to the current daily screening of an average of 3,335 people, which include visitors, members of agencies, funds and programmes, and non-resident correspondents at United Nations Headquarters. While some of these access points are already covered on a 24-hour basis, owing to the capital master plan, the current staffing is insufficient to accommodate the increased numbers of personnel and delivery vehicles that are anticipated. The Headquarters Security and Safety Service has estimated that 22 additional security officers will be needed beginning in 2011 to accommodate the required security screening of additional contractors and trucks;

(b) *Contractual services* ($100,800). Resources under this heading are required to cover: (i) other specialized services ($14,400) related to recruitment campaigns and the testing of new security officers (advertising and drug and psychological tests), laundry services for 72 security officers, subsequent monthly random substance-abuse testing requirements; (ii) additional and specialized training ($86,400) for security personnel such as those performing functions in construction security and safety, hazardous materials, canine, fire and safety training, alarm monitoring, electronic access control, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first aid, less-than-lethal instruction, construction site security and safety, security operational planning, including incident command systems, identification and badging, operating X-ray machines, metal detection, access control, and general security duties. The training courses will enhance security officers' skills to maintain the highest level of professionalism and keep abreast of the new security demands on the Service;

(c) *Operating expenses* ($157,000). Resources under this heading are required to cover: (i) communications ($11,600) for telephone right-to-use charges, Blackberry charges, and long-distance charges; (ii) maintenance of office automation equipment ($54,800) for webmail accounts and information and communications technology service-level agreement charges for security officers; (iii) miscellaneous services ($90,600) to cover veterinarian and kennelling services for the nine dogs in the Canine Unit, processing of new pistol permits for the additional 22 security officers, annual general maintenance and repair of three vehicles, and so forth;

(d) *Supplies and materials* ($136,700). Resources under this heading will cover: (i) weapon ammunitions for the training of security officers ($8,900); and (ii) uniforms, standard accoutrements, leather goods and other uniform supplies for the 22 new security officers, as well as special canine and fire uniforms ($127,800).

## VII. Resource requirements for 2012 and 2013

60. Following the peak in 2011, the requirements for associated costs are expected to tail off to a reduced level of $14,662,000 in 2012, or roughly the same level as in 2010. This projected requirement will be further evaluated and detailed in the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

61. As was indicated in the eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the capital master plan (A/65/511), there has been no change to the schedule of reoccupation of the Secretariat Building in 2012. This has formed the basis for the projection of associated costs requirements in the present report. In the event that there should be a delay in the reoccupation of the Secretariat Building, it is expected that expenditure for associated costs would continue to be incurred at the rate of approximately $494,000 per calendar month in 2013, as summarized in table 6 below. The monthly run rates represent the minimum requirements for the various departments to continue associated costs activities at the level of 2012.

62. As was reported in the eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the capital master plan (ibid., table 1), the Conference Building renovation is expected to be delayed by three months owing to requirements to construct the Interim Security Council and the additional time required to commission the security and

broadcast systems. As a result, the General Assembly Building renovation, which will not commence until the Conference Building renovation is completed, will not be completed until late 2013. Associated costs in a total amount of $3,610,000 will be required in 2013 to support the General Assembly Building renovation in the following two areas: (a) an amount of $750,000 will be needed for the Office of Central Support Services to manage the migration of audio-visual systems in the Conference Building, and to conduct the tracking and handover of assets in the General Assembly Building; and (b) an amount of $2,860,000 will be needed for the Department of Safety and Security to provide security coverage for 2013 during the renovation of the General Assembly Building, a provision which is anticipated at half of the level of 2010, taking into account the reduced numbers of contractors in the compound.

Table 6
**Summary of projected requirements for 2012 and 2013 by department**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

| | *2012 projected* | *2013 General Assembly Building renovation* | *2013 monthly requirements in case of delay* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Department for General Assembly and Conference Management | 634.4 | — | 52.9 |
| Department of Public Information | — | — | — |
| Office of Central Support Services | 5 544.3 | 750.0 | 210.7 |
| Office of Information and Communications Technology | 610.8 | — | 51.0 |
| Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance[a] | 493.0 | — | 41.1 |
| Department of Safety and Security | 7 379.5 | 2 860.0 | 138.3 |
| **Total** | **14 662.0** | **3 610.0** | **494.0** |

[a] Funding for construction will cover the maintenance costs of the security systems in swing spaces and the primary security command centre.

# VIII. Action to taken by the General Assembly

63. **The General Assembly is requested to:**

(a) **Take note of the progress presented in the report;**

(b) **Note that the associated costs for the year 2011 amount to $110,977,900;**

(c) **Approve a net amount of $71,871,305 for 2011, after taking into account the unspent balance of $39,106,595 for the period 2008-2010, broken down as follows:**

(i) **$628,600 for the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management;**

(ii) **$190,080 for the Department of Public Information;**

(iii) **$62,998,800 for the Office of Central Support Services;**

(iv) $199,400 for the Office of Information and Communications Technology;

(v) $534,555 for construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance activities at Headquarters;

(vi) $7,319,870 for the Department of Safety and Security;

(d) Approve the continued funding of the associated costs from within the approved budget of the capital master plan.

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Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

# Financing arrangements for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Note by the Secretary-General

## I. Introduction

1. The Security Council, by its resolution 1906 (2009), decided to extend the deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 31 May 2010, with the intention to extend it further at that date for 12 months, and authorized the continuation until that date of up to 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units. By the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a strategic review of the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Mission's progress towards achieving its mandate, taking into account the Integrated Strategic Framework for the United Nations presence in the country, and to determine, in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and MONUC troop-contributing and police-contributing countries, the modalities of a reconfiguration of the mandate of MONUC, in particular the critical tasks that needed to be accomplished before MONUC could envisage its drawdown.

2. The Secretary-General, in his report of 16 February 2010 (A/64/670), submitted the proposed budget for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, which amounted to $1,440,094,400 in gross terms. The budget provided for the deployment of 760 military observers, 19,815 military contingent personnel, 391 United Nations police officers, 1,050 formed police personnel, 1,234 international staff, 2,960 national staff, 609 United Nations Volunteers and 64 Government-provided personnel, including temporary positions. In paragraph 85 of its related report of 23 April 2010 (A/64/660/Add.8), the Advisory Committee on

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Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of $1,410,350,200 for the maintenance of MONUC for the 12-month period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and stated that the recommendation was without prejudice to any future decision of the Council on the mandate of the Mission.

3. The Security Council, by its resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 30 June 2010 and further decided that, in view of the new phase that had been reached in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations mission in that country, MONUC, would, as from 1 July 2010, bear the title of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). By the same resolution, the Council decided that MONUSCO would be deployed until 30 June 2011 and authorized that MONUSCO would comprise, in addition to the appropriate civilian, judiciary and correction components, a maximum of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units. By the same resolution, the Council also authorized the withdrawal of up to 2,000 United Nations military personnel by 30 June 2010 from areas where the security situation permitted such withdrawal.

4. By its resolution 64/275, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of $1,447,734,900 for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, inclusive of $1,365,000,000 for the maintenance of the Mission, $70,069,600 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $12,665,300 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

5. By the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $682,500,000 gross ($667,271,950 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 2010 at a monthly rate of $113,750,000 gross ($111,211,992 net), subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission. In addition, the General Assembly decided to apportion among Member States the amount of $70,069,600 for the support account and the amount of $12,665,300 for the United Nations Logistics Base for the 12-month period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

## II. Projected resource requirements for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

6. By its resolution 1925 (2010), the Security Council decided that, as from 1 July 2010, MONUC would bear the title of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and that MONUSCO would comprise a maximum of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units, which was identical to the maximum authorized strength of military and police personnel for MONUC, on which the proposed budget for the 2010/11 period had been premised (see A/64/670).

7. By the same resolution, the Security Council authorized the withdrawal of up to 2,000 United Nations military personnel from areas where the security situation

permitted and, in addition to its other mandated activities, decided that MONUSCO should: (a) focus its efforts to support the reform of the Congolese National Police by providing training; (b) provide technical and logistical support for the organization of national and local elections, upon the request of the Congolese authorities; and (c) develop and implement, in close consultation with the Congolese authorities and in accordance with the Congolese strategy for justice reform, a multi-year United Nations justice support programme, in order to develop the criminal justice chain, the police, the judiciary and prisons in conflict-affected areas and a strategic and programmatic support at the central level in Kinshasa and support national and international efforts to bring perpetrators to justice, including by establishing prosecution support cells to assist the Force armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) military justice authorities in prosecuting persons arrested by FARDC.

8. Accordingly, MONUSCO has repatriated a total of 1,674 military contingent personnel by the end of July 2010 from areas where the security situation permitted such withdrawal.

9. The Mission will continue to build national police capacity, as part of the broader security sector reform efforts undertaken by the Government, through the provision of training to three battalions of the Congolese National Police, the refurbishment of training centres and the mobilization of donors to provide basic supplies for pilot projects on the refurbishment and re-equipping of three training sites in Kapalata (Kisangani), Kasapa (Lubumbashi) and Kasangulu (Mbandaka). As a result of the implementation of the pilot projects, it is currently estimated that at least 1,200 Congolese national police would be fully trained and deployed in various police stations during the 2010/11 period.

10. As a result of delays in the handover to the United Nations Development Programme of some key functions for assisting the Independent Electoral Commission and the forthcoming revision of its Project to Support the Electoral Cycle (PACE), MONUSCO would focus on ensuring key advisory assistance and capacity-building, as well as limited operational assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission. MONUSCO would also facilitate the transition from the current electoral authority to the Independent National Electoral Commission to be established at the beginning of 2011 at the national and provincial levels.

11. In addition, and in response to the request from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for assistance in the conduct of elections, the Mission would support the electoral process, including through technical assistance, capacity-building and logistics support, and in addressing election-related human rights violations and abuses during the voter registration update, and national and local elections.

12. The logistics support to the electoral process would involve the deployment of electoral materials to 13 main hubs and 210 sub-hubs throughout the country in connection with the voter registration process. Further distribution of materials to 7,500 registration centres would be carried out by the Independent Electoral Commission. Owing to the short time frame of only three months set for the distribution of voter registration materials, in the preparation of the general elections scheduled for November 2011, MONUSCO would assist in the deployment of electoral materials with a combination of air, surface and water transportation. In order to assist in future planning and capacity-building in its

electoral logistics, the Independent Electoral Commission and the Government would also be involved in logistical support by road.

13. MONUSCO would have an important role in the establishment of Prosecution Support Cells to assist the FARDC military justice authorities in prosecuting persons arrested by the FARDC, and for the development and implementation of judicial administration systems, including for case management and tracking, budget, finance and personnel, and also mentoring of court administration staff at the technical level for selected institutions in conflict-affected areas and at the central level.

14. As the mandated tasks outlined in paragraphs 9 to 13 above constitute additional elements in the mandate of MONUSCO, no related provision had been included in the approved 2010/11 budget for MONUC.

15. Based on the analysis of the resource requirements for the mandated tasks of MONUSCO on the basis of which the total 2010/11 budget of $1,365,000,000 gross was approved for MONUC in General Assembly resolution 64/275, it is currently estimated that the total resource requirements for MONUSCO for the 2010/11 period would amount to $1,364,973,000 gross, which represents an overall net decrease of $27,000, in gross terms, from the budget approved for MONUC for the same period.

16. As reflected in the table below, an estimated decrease of $38.2 million is projected under military and police personnel in connection with the withdrawal of a total of 1,674 troops by the end of July 2010, primarily resulting in reduced requirements for standard reimbursements to troop-contributing countries for troop costs and major equipment, travel and rations. However, it is also currently projected that this decrease would be almost fully offset by: (a) projected additional requirements of $1.7 million under civilian personnel, which relates to the proposed establishment of a net additional total of 16 temporary international and national positions and 23 United Nations Volunteers for the six-month period from January to June 2011 to support the voter registration process in connection with the preparation for the conduct of the elections and with justice-related programmes; and (b) projected additional requirements of $36.5 million under operational costs, which is primarily attributable to the proposed deployment of 13 additional aircraft (6 fixed-wing and 7 helicopters) for a three-month period in support of the voter registration process.

17. In the light of the above, it is proposed that the amount of $1,365,000,000 appropriated by the General Assembly for the maintenance of MONUC for the 2010/11 period be maintained for the maintenance of MONUSCO for the same period, taking into account that: (a) the authorized deployment and mandated activities of MONUSCO remain, to a large extent, unchanged from those of MONUC, on which the approved 2010/11 budget was premised; (b) only one quarter of the 2010/11 financial period has elapsed in the implementation of the budget; and (c) the projected requirements related to the additional mandated tasks of MONUSCO, that is, the withdrawal of 1,674 troops by the end of July 2010, support for the voter registration process and the preparation for the conduct of the elections, the provision of training to three battalions of the Congolese National Police and support in the establishment of three Prosecution Support Cells, are currently estimated to result in a nominal net decrease of $27,000, in gross terms, compared with the 2010/11 budget approved for MONUC. Changes in resource requirements resulting from the implementation of the MONUSCO budget for the 2010/11 period will be reflected in the performance report for the same period.

Table

**Financial resources**

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

| Category | *Apportionment approved for MONUSCO* (1) | *Projected requirements for MONUSCO* (2) | *Variance* Amount (3)=(1)-(2) | *Variance* Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Military and police personnel** | | | | |
| Military observers | 47 742.3 | 47 742.3 | | |
| Military contingents | 476 268.8 | 438 040.3 | (38 228.5) | (8.0) |
| United Nations police | 20 795.0 | 20 795.0 | | |
| Formed police units | 27 043.2 | 27 043.2 | | |
| **Subtotal** | **571 849.3** | **533 620.8** | **(38 228.5)** | **(6.7)** |
| **Civilian personnel** | | | | |
| International staff | 179 324.5 | 179 324.5 | | |
| National staff | 64 742.6 | 64 742.6 | | |
| United Nations Volunteers | 25 656.3 | 26 409.6 | 753.3 | 2.9 |
| General temporary assistance | 7 288.5 | 8 227.4 | 938.9 | 12.9 |
| **Subtotal** | **277 011.9** | **278 704.1** | **1 692.2** | **0.6** |
| **Operational costs** | | | | |
| Government-provided personnel | 2 560.5 | 3 393.3 | 832.8 | 32.5 |
| Civilian electoral observers | | | | |
| Consultants | 189.8 | 189.8 | | |
| Official travel | 9 064.3 | 9 543.4 | 479.1 | 5.3 |
| Facilities and infrastructure | 125 179.4 | 124 474.1 | (705.3) | (0.6) |
| Ground transportation | 37 696.9 | 38 585.2 | 888.3 | 2.4 |
| Air transportation | 238 443.3 | 271 398.9 | 32 955.5 | 13.8 |
| Naval transportation | 1 719.6 | 1 797.6 | 78.0 | 4.5 |
| Communications | 38 511.4 | 39 997.0 | 1 485.6 | 3.9 |
| Information technology | 13 316.2 | 13 815.5 | 499.3 | 3.7 |
| Medical | 16 377.7 | 16 033.0 | (344.7) | (2.1) |
| Special equipment | 8 665.7 | 8 127.9 | (537.8) | (6.2) |
| Other supplies, services and equipment | 22 914.0 | 23 792.5 | 878.5 | 3.8 |
| Quick-impact projects | 1 500.0 | 1 500.0 | | |
| **Subtotal** | **516 138.8** | **552 648.1** | **36 509.3** | **7.1** |
| **Gross requirements** | **1 365 000.0** | **1 364 973.0** | **(27.0)** | — |
| Staff assessment income | 30 456.1 | 30 574.0 | 117.9 | 0.4 |
| **Net requirements** | **1 334 543.9** | **1 334 399.0** | **(144.9)** | — |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | 4 000.0 | 4 000.0 | | |
| **Total requirements** | **1 365 000.0** | **1 364 973.0** | **(27.0)** | — |

The symbol "—" denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

18. Under military contingents, the projected decrease of $38,228,500 relates to the repatriation of 1,674 military contingent personnel by the end of July 2010, which would result in reduced requirements for standard reimbursements for troop costs and major equipment, rotation travel, rations and daily and recreational leave allowances.

19. Projected additional requirements totalling $1,692,200 under civilian personnel relate to the proposed establishment of 23 additional United Nations Volunteer positions and the proposed net increase of 16 temporary positions, comprising the establishment of 10 international positions and 8 National Officer positions, offset by the abolishment of 2 National General Service positions, to be funded under general temporary assistance. These 39 temporary positions would be required to strengthen the capacity of the Electoral Assistance Division (28 positions), the Human Rights Office (8 positions) and the Rule of Law Office (3 positions) to support the voter registration process and the preparation for the conduct of the elections, as well as for the establishment of Prosecution Support Cells. The cost estimates are based on the deployment of the temporary positions for a six-month period from 1 January to 30 June 2011.

20. Projected additional requirements of $832,800 under Government-provided personnel relate to the proposed deployment of 25 military justice experts for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2011 to support security sector reform through the establishment of three Prosecution Support Cells. The resource requirements take into account a delayed deployment factor of 5 per cent.

21. Projected additional requirements of $479,100 under official travel are primarily attributable to travel by staff in the Electoral Assistance Division and the Mission Support Division in connection with substantive and logistical support of the voter registration process and in preparation for the national and local elections.

22. The projected decrease of $705,300 under facilities and infrastructure primarily relates to reduced requirements for reimbursements to troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment, in connection with the repatriation of 1,674 military personnel by the end of July 2010, offset in part by additional requirements for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and generators and for alteration and renovation services, in connection with support for the voter registration process and the refurbishment of three national police training centres.

23. Projected additional requirements of $888,300 under ground transportation relate to the acquisition of additional light vehicles in support of the voter registration process and of the training of Congolese National Police.

24. Projected additional requirements of $32,955,500 under air transportation relates to the proposed deployment of 13 additional aircraft (6 fixed-wing and 7 helicopters) for a three-month period, the number of which takes into account the short time frame of three months for the distribution of electoral materials for the voter registration process to 13 main hubs and 210 sub-hubs throughout the country.

25. The projected increase of $1,485,600 under communications primarily relates to additional requirements for the acquisition of additional communications equipment, including radios, base station satellite and other equipment, for the additional temporary personnel and for commercial communications in connection with the preparation for the elections, as well as additional requirements for public

information services related to outreach materials for human rights and justice support programmes.

26. Projected additional requirements of $499,300 under information technology primarily relate to the acquisition of additional information technology equipment for the additional temporary personnel in connection with the voter registration process, as well as the acquisition of additional spare parts and supplies.

27. The projected decrease of $344,700 under medical relates to reduced requirements for reimbursements to troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment, in connection with the withdrawal of 1,674 military contingent personnel by the end of July 2010.

28. The projected decrease of $537,800 under special equipment relates to reduced requirements for reimbursements to troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment, in connection with the withdrawal of 1,674 military personnel by the end of July 2010.

29. Additional requirements of $878,500 under other supplies, services and equipment primarily relate to freight and related charges for the internal movement by surface transport of voter registration materials between the main hubs and their sub-hubs, which in some cases averages a distance of 300 kilometres.

## III. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

30. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Mission are:**

(a) **Approval of the establishment of 39 temporary positions, comprising 23 United Nations Volunteer positions and a net total of 16 international and national positions to be funded under general temporary assistance, to support the voter registration process in connection with the preparation for the conduct of elections and to support justice-related programmes, and in addition to the civilian staffing establishment approved for MONUC for the 2010/11 period under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 64/275; and**

(b) **Assessment of the amount of $682,500,000 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, which represents the balance between the appropriation of $1,365,000,000 for the same period and the amount of $682,500,000 already assessed for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2010 under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 64/275.**

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## Letter dated 28 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement of the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in exercise of the right of reply to the remarks made by Her Excellency Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, President of the Argentine Republic, on 24 September 2010 in the General Assembly (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 8.

(*Signed*) Mark Lyall **Grant**
Permanent Representative

10-58361 (E) 211010

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## Annex to the letter dated 28 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

## Statement of the delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in exercise of the right of reply to the remarks made by the President of the Argentine Republic in the general debate on 24 September 2010

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has no doubt about its sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. There can be no negotiations on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands unless and until such time as the islanders so wish.

The British Government attaches great importance to the principle of self-determination as set out in Article 1.2 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. That principle underlies our position on the Falkland Islands.

The United Kingdom's relationship with all its overseas territories is a modern one based on partnership, shared values and the right of each territory, including the Falkland Islands, to determine if it wishes to retain a link to the United Kingdom.

The democratically elected representatives of the Falkland Islands once again expressed their own views clearly when they visited the United Nations for this year's debate in the Special Committee of 24. They asked the Committee to recognize that they, like any other people, were entitled to exercise the right of self-determination. They reiterated the historical facts that the Falkland Islands had no indigenous people and that no civilian population was removed prior to their people settling on the Islands over eight generations ago. They confirmed that they are and have been the only people of the Falkland Islands, and they did not wish for any change in the status of the Islands.

The Falkland Islands Government is entitled to develop a hydrocarbons industry within its own waters. Article 1.2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights supports this right. It states that all peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.

The United Kingdom notes that the Government of the Republic of Argentina has announced plans for hydrocarbons exploration in the South Atlantic. Both the Falkland Islands Government and the Government of the Republic of Argentina have environmental responsibilities related to their exploration. The Falkland Islands Government takes its responsibilities very seriously. It has funded external reviews of assessments by United Kingdom institutions such as the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) and the Scottish Association of Marine Science (SAMS). The Falkland Islands Government has also sought the expertise of the United Kingdom's Department of Energy and Climate Change, Health and Safety Executive and British Geological Survey to regulate the environmental impacts and health and safety of all offshore hydrocarbons exploration. These environmental and safety standards are the same as those required in United Kingdom waters and are some of the most rigorous in the world.